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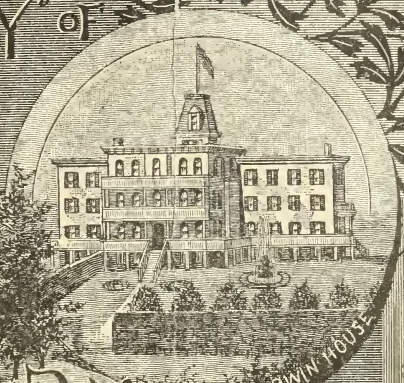
Chap. F129

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UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.



HISTORY OF AND GUIDE TO



NEW BURGHN

WASHINGTON'S HEADQUARTERS

BALDWIN HOUSE

BALDWIN HOUSE



THE HUDSON HIGHLANDS

AND CATALOGUE OF RELICS IN

WASHINGTON'S HEADQUARTERS

PRICE
10 CENTS



HISTORY

AND

Guide to Newburgh

AND

WASHINGTON'S HEADQUARTERS,

AND A CATALOGUE OF MANUSCRIPTS AND RELICS IN
WASHINGTON'S HEADQUARTERS.

BY J. BALDWIN

NEWBURGH, N. Y.

NEW YORK:
N. TIBBALS & SONS,
PUBLISHERS AND BOOKSELLERS,
No. 124 NASSAU STREET.

copal, four Methodist Episcopal, two Roman Catholic, one Reformed Episcopal, three Baptist, one German Lutheran, one American Reformed, two Reformed Presbyterian, one United Presbyterian, four Presbyterian, one congregation Beth-Jacob, and one Unitarian—and one of the finest public libraries in the State.

With such surroundings it is not remarkable that Newburgh is rapidly becoming the abode of wealth and enterprise.

Newburgh, or so much of it as could be seen from the deck of the "Half Moon," is simply described by Hudson, in connection with the adjoining plateau which sweeps in semi-circle from the Dans-Kammer to the Highlands, as "a very pleasant place to build a town on." On the right of his vision Butter Hill lifted its rugged sides in sparse and withered verdure in the autumn sunlight; from thence were forests broken here and there by clearings, which the Indians had made in which to cultivate the corn and beans that so largely supplied them with food, or marked by the path of streams and hills with cedar-crowned summits as were unmarred by the reclaiming process of civilization; in the Centre, a bluff of rolling sand, with gnarled trees and dwarfed shrubbery, rising abruptly from the water's edge, perchance the watch-tower of the untutored Indian guarding the approaches to the altar of Bachtamo, on which the sacrificial fires of his people had burned for ages—Newburgh, untouched by the

"Keen ax, that wondrous instrument,
That like a fabled talisman transforms
Deserts to fields and cities."

The stages of its reclamation and development are revealed in the records.

The first settlement at Newburgh was made by a company of German Lutherans, driven from their homes in the Palatinate of the Rhine, who came to England in the spring of 1708, and petitioned to be sent out to the Plantations; which petition being granted, they were sent to New York and from thence to Quassaick Creek in the winter of 1708-9, and here settling, a patent was issued to them for 2190 acres of land, when was formed the Palatine Parish by Quassaick. Of their history here but little is known; occasional mention of them is made in the Colonial Records, and in 1751 we find a petition presented to the Governor and Council by others who had settled near them, praying for the issue of a new patent for the Glebe lands, a portion that had been granted the Germans for the use and maintenance of a Lutheran Church and minister, which was now desired for the use of the Church of England and the support of a schoolmaster. The Palatines were not freed from religious persecution even in the wilderness, for the petition was granted, and a new patent issued, depriving the Germans of their rights, and changing the name of the settlement to the Parish of Newburgh.

Following the issue of the German patent were numerous others adjacent to it, and soon the place began to assume importance as a commercial and trading post. In 1772 the "Parish of Newburgh" became the "Precinct of Newburgh," and was known as such during the Revolution, and until 1788, when

the title of Precinct was supplanted by that of Town. Of the Revolutionary history of the settlement we need not make mention, as it is familiar to every youth of the day, and requires but the mention of such names as Hasbrouck, Palmer, Belknap, Coleman, Clinton, Paulding, Tacker, Higby, Birdsall, Robinson and their associates, to recall the days of the Old Continentals. At the close of the war for Independence, the inhabitants of Newburgh suffered much from the disordered state of the finances of the country. The war had impoverished every citizen of the place, yet with a sublime faith in the future they set at work to rebuild their homes, reclaim their neglected farms, and make the wilderness yield to civilization.

The village of Newburgh was incorporated the 25th of March, 1800, being the second village in the State (the village of Lansingburgh being the first). On March 20th, 1801, the Newburgh and Cohecton Turnpike Company was incorporated, with a capital of \$126,000. This road was to connect Newburgh with the Delaware River. The Newburgh and New Windsor Turnpike Company was organized April 2nd, 1806, the Orange and Ulster Company, March 30th, 1810, the Newburgh and Plattekill Company, April 5th, 1810. and the Snake Hill road was opened March 24th, 1815. With such means of communication Newburgh soon became the commercial centre and distributing point for a large section of country ; and the County of Orange, which had a population of 18,492 in 1790, had increased to 34,347 in 1810, having nearly doubled in twenty years. The following year, 1811, the Bank of Newburgh was established, and together with the Bank of Orange County at Goshen, furnished the financial facilities to the people of the county until 1834, when the Highland Bank was established at Newburgh, and in 1838 the Powell Bank was incorporated.

In 1850 the Newburgh and Ellenville Plank Road Company was organized with a capital of \$100,000, and the same year the Newburgh and Shawangunk Plank Road Company was formed. Both roads were completed and opened in December, 1851. Homer Ramsdell was elected president of the former, and Jacob V. B. Fowler president of the latter.

In 1743 Alexander Colden obtained a patent enabling him to establish a ferry from Newburgh to Fishkill, consisting of sail and row boats. He conducted the same until the war broke out, when the ferry was taken charge of by the quartermaster of the army, and the landing was changed from First street to Third street. In 1782 the Continental ferry, as it was called, was changed to New Windsor and a new ferry was established at Newburgh and Fishkill. In consequence of the Revolution the Colden Charter was regarded as void, but in the beginning of the present century its rights were recognized and it was consolidated with the new ferry from Newburgh to Fishkill. The Colden Charter was sold to Mr. Leonard Carpenter in 1802, and after numerous changes and transfers, was in 1835 purchased by Mr. Thomas Powell, who gave the same to his daughter Mrs. Frances E. L. Ramsdell in 1850. Sail and row boats were used until 1816, when horse boats were put upon the line. In 1828 the first steamer was placed upon the line. Mr. Powell built

the steamer *Gold Hunter*, Mrs. Ramsdell purchased the *Fulton*, *Williamsburgh* and *Union*, and erected the ferry houses now used. The *Union* was burned in 1878 and an iron boat has been built to take her place.

On the 9th of January, 1850, was completed and opened the Greycourt branch of the Erie Railroad, which connected Newburgh with the great West. This was an object that the leading citizens had labored years to obtain, and upon this they had expended large sums of money. With the advent of railroads departed most of the commerce of Newburgh, as these roads passed through the heart of nearly the entire country that had formerly drawn its supplies of merchandise from Newburgh, and had in return poured into the warehouses of her merchants the grain and agricultural products from the farmers that furnished the city with her trade. The lines of railroad had passed to the north and south, taking all this trade to other marts, and her citizens realized that in order to keep pace with the progress of the country, they must have adequate means for rapid transit.

The river trade and freighting was carried on by means of sloops until 1830,* when Mr. Christopher Reeve purchased the steamer *Baltimore*, and ran her to New York. In July of the same year was launched the steamer *William Young*, which commenced running in September, owned by Mr. Benjamin Carpenter. In 1832 the steamer *Legislator* was placed on the line, as was also the *Providence*. In 1833 the steamer *Washington* was built and began running in November. In 1835 the *Baltimore* was transferred to the Newburgh and Albany line; the *James Madison* was built this year and ran to New York, and the *Providence* was changed and the *Superior* took her place. Mr. Powell built the steamer *Highlander* the same year. In 1846 Powell, Ramsdell & Co. built the *Thomas Powell* and ran her on the Newburgh line but afterward sold her to other parties, who ran her from Rondout to New York. In 1841, Crawford, Mailler & Co. placed the barge *Minisink* on the line in place of the steamer *Washington*, and in 1842 Christopher Reeve placed the barge *Union* on the line to New York; in 1845 the steam barge *Caledonia* was put on, and in 1851 the barge *Wallkill* by Wardrop, Smith & Co. Johnson & Falls took the boilers and engines out of the *Caledonia* in 1870, and Alsdorf & Skidmore ran her to New York. In 1846, B. Carpenter & Co. placed the barge *Superior* on the line; in 1848 Powell, Ramsdell & Co. built the barge *Newburgh* and placed her on their line instead of the *Highlander*, and in 1851 they built the *Susquehanna*, and ran the two barges in connection; in 1870 Homer Ramsdell added the barge *Charles Spear* to the line of Homer Ramsdell & Co. The steamer *Baltimore* was the first on the Albany line, she was succeeded by the *Balloon* in 1839; she by the *American Eagle* in 1846, and she again by the *Saratoga*. The *Constitution* ran some time and formed a daily line with the *Eagle*, but gave place to the *Magenta*, which in turn was supplied by the *M. Martin*, which with the *Eagle* form the present line to Albany.

At present the lines of boats connecting Newburgh with other points are the Newburgh and Albany day line steamers Eagle and Martin ; the New York and Rondout line touching at Newburgh, steamers James W. Baldwin and City of Springfield ; the Albany day line to New York touching at Newburgh, steamers Chauncey Vibbard and Albany ; steamer Mary Powell from Rondout to New York, touching at Newburgh ; Newburgh and Haverstraw line steamer Emiline ; Newburgh and West Point line, steamer Cadet. There are besides, numerous excursion boats that run up and down the river, and several freight lines of barges touching and owned here.

The Newburgh Steam Mills were erected in 1844-45, by a stock company, and commenced the manufacture of goods in 1845, since which time they have continued in operation. Nearly all of the original stockholders have disposed of their interest, most of the stock being held by Thomas Garner. The factory is two hundred and fifty feet long by fifty in width, five stories and basement, and another building ninety by forty feet, located on extension of Front street, north-eastern part of the city. These are among the finest mills in the country.

The Orange County Woolen Mills were established in 1863 by Joshua Harrison ; manufacture blankets, chiefly for the southern trade, also yarn ; present proprietor James Harrison, who was interested with his father in the mills from 1867 to 1872, took possession in 1877 ; located in the extreme southwest of the city upon the Little Britain road ; employs fifty to sixty hands.

The Newburgh Woolen Mills, James Taylor proprietor, purchased the mills in 1875, and began the manufacture of Plush lap robes, velours and druggets, is one of two factories engaged in this class of manufactures in this country, is connected with a factory at Hollin New Church, near Manchester, England, located corner Western avenue and Little Britain road, employs about one hundred and twenty hands. This factory has run for the last five years without one broken day. Sales-room and warehouse 542 Pearl street, New York.

George Crawshaw's Ingrain Carpet factory, established 1867, manufactures Ingrain, Bristol, Cottage and Rag carpets, together with all styles and descriptions of Rugs, located at West Newburgh in 1876, employs at present from fifty to sixty hands.

The Newburgh Bleachery was established in 1871, under the name of Tremont Bleachery ; in 1878 the name was changed to Newburgh Bleachery. This is the largest establishment in the city ; there are four separate buildings, one 200+60 feet, one 150+60 feet, with a box factory, 70+40 feet and the new building just completed 190+60 feet, the three larger being devoted entirely to the bleaching business. They operate three steam engines, one of 50 horse power, one of 100 horse power and one of 50, with three water wheels, one of 60 horse power one of 40 and one of 25. They bleach sheetings, shirtings, and all styles of cotton goods, also bleaching and napping cotton flannels, and have capacity for working two hundred hands. The works are located on Lake and Dickson streets, in the southwest part of the city. New York office, 115 Worth street ; the present proprietors are Chadwick Brothers.

The Orange County Paper Mills were established in 1792, by Hugh Walsh, grandfather of J. De Witt Walsh, one of the present proprietors, and have been in the Walsh family ever since. They manufacture fine writing paper, white and colored. The present firm, J. De Witt, Walsh & Co., is composed of J. De Witt Walsh and John H. Walsh. The mill employs some thirty hands, is located on Quassaick Creek, one and a half miles southwest of Long Dock.

The Grove Paper Mills, Adams & Bishop proprietors, is located upon Quassaick Creek, southwest of the city. They manufacture book paper only. New York office and salesroom, 57 Murray street.

The Chadborn & Coldwell Manufacturing Co. was organized in 1870. Previous to its organization the manufacture of lawn mowers was conducted by Chadborn, Coldwell & Swift. Finding that the business could be conducted better by a stock company, the Chadborn & Coldwell Manufacturing Co. was formed. Their Excelsior Lawn mowers have won a world-wide reputation. Some idea of the extent to which this business has grown, may be gained when we state that this company have facilities for turning out upward of 15,000 machines annually, besides carrying on an extensive manufacture of an Automatic Dried Beef Cutter. The factory is upon the corner of Western Avenue and High street, Thomas Coldwell, president of the company.

The Quassaick Woolen Mills are located upon Quassaick Creek, southwest of the city, and were established in 1865. They manufacture woolen blankets and yarns, and give employment to about sixty hands. W. W. Trask, manager.

There are numerous other manufacturing establishments in the city. The boiler works of Patrick Delaney, formerly Boland & Delaney, Colden and Renwick streets, is one of the largest establishments of the city. The carriage factory of Lewis J. Bazzoni, Broadway corner of Grand street. The foundries and machine shops of William Wright located on South Water corner of Washington, and of Robert Whitehill, on Johns street, also that of Thomas R. Speir, 65 and 67 Western avenue, the oldest foundry in the city. The Brewery of T. Beveridge & Co., corner of Front street and Fifth. The Newburgh Plaster Co.'s Mills, situated on Front street foot of South. The Paint works on Front street near South. The Soap factory of Jesse Oakley & Co. upon Washington near Liberty street, one of the largest establishments of the kind in the country. Belknap & McCann, No. 2 Water street, and Charles Dall, manufacturer of American Cream Soap. The Brass Foundry of G. L. Monell on South Water street, the only one in the county, and the Chair Factory of D. N. Selleg, Colden street.

The city of Newburgh is supplied with water from the lake known as Washington Lake, situated in the town of New Windsor. The works were put under contract in 1853, and the total cost and expenditures to 1875, were \$381,031.16. In 1875 the water rents amounted to \$29,307.71. Since then the city has laid a new twelve inch main from the lake, down Western avenue, Colden street, and Water street as far as South, besides erecting a new dwelling house for the keeper at the lake, and made various improvements in the

Water Commissioners' building. There are now about twenty miles of pipes laid, there are 179 hydrants and eleven water posts for supplying sprinkling carts, and three public fountains.

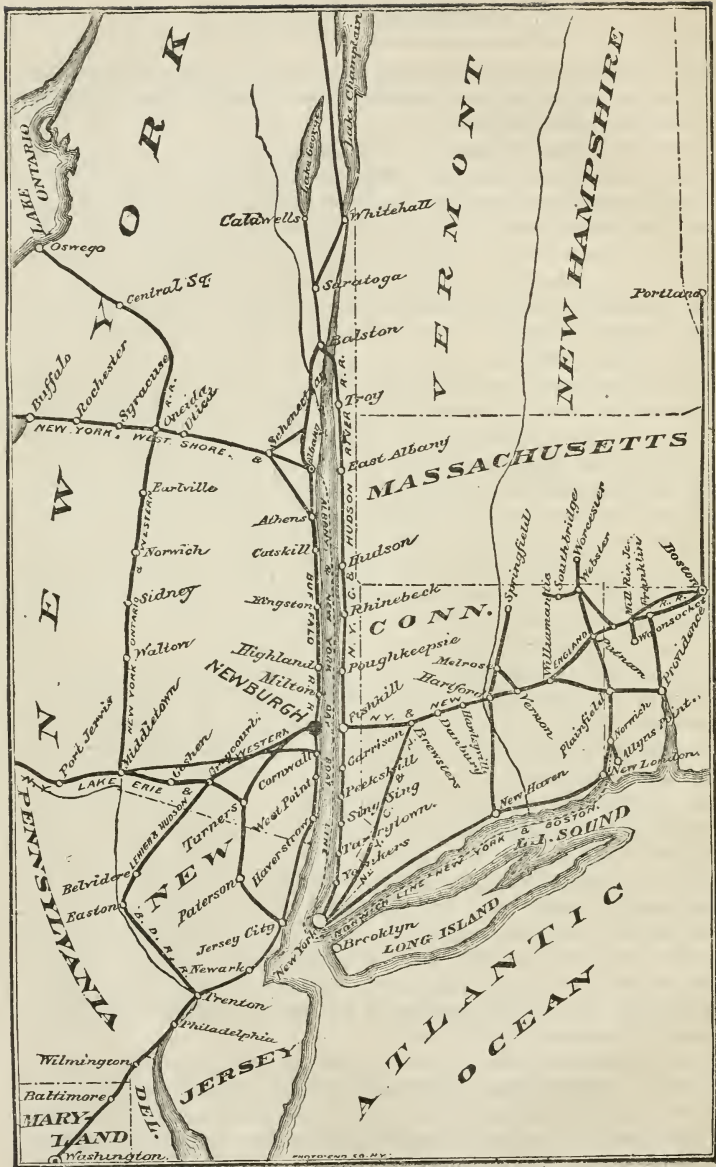
The Consumers Gas Company was organized in 1877, being the result of an effort to reduce the price of gas. Works were built by M. S. Frost & Son, are located on the block bounded by Renwick, Colden, Water and S. William streets. They have already laid about ten miles of pipe. Their Reservoir has a capacity of 100,000 cubic feet, and their works have manufacturing capacity of 150,000 cubic feet daily. The gasometer was erected by Morris, Gasker & Co. of Philadelphia, and is enclosed in a brick building. The gas is manufactured by the Lowe process. The office of the company is 70 Water street, John C. Adams, president.

The Fire Department was organized in 1797, but the organization could have been of but minor importance, as little mention is made of the same until 1823, when a new engine was ordered. From this time Newburgh has rejoiced in an efficient Fire Department. The department consists of one Hook and Ladder Company, three steam fire engine companies, and four hose companies. The house of Leonard Steam Fire Engine Company is on North Water street; is of brick, two stories in height. Ringgold Hose Company house is on Colden street, is of brick, brown stone front, two stories and basement. The Brewster Hook and Ladder is on Western avenue, is brick, two stories. Chapman Hose Company is on South street and have a fine house. Washington Steam Fire Engine Company is located on Western Ave.

Lawson and Columbian Hose house is at the corner of Second and Montgomery streets, is built of pressed brick, with Ohio stone trimmings, two stories and basement. Highland Engine Company is located at West Newburgh.

The question will be asked by many that read this book, how shall we reach Newburgh? That question is not difficult to answer; for like Chicago, St. Louis, and Cincinnati, Newburgh is a railroad centre. At present the following roads have their terminus or run through or connect with the city by ferry boat: The New York, West Shore and Buffalo Railway, which will be completed and running from New York to Buffalo during the year, and trains will be running between New York, Newburgh, Albany and Saratoga on or about June 1st, when Newburgh will be only one and a half hours by rail from New York, over one of the best roads in the world, which the following description of its road-bed and passenger equipments by Civil Engineer Robert E. O'Brien, who recently investigated the work in behalf of a syndicate interested in the securities, will show:

"The road-bed and track are made as near perfect as engineering science will admit. Standard plans, based upon the best experience and practice, have been adopted for all the work and structures, thereby insuring the best mode of construction, while good workmanship and material have been secured by rigid inspection. The cuts and embankments are made of unusual width (two feet wider than other roads in the State), so that the tracks can be placed at the maximum distance apart (thirteen feet from centre to centre),



and, where possible, the surplus excavation has been utilized in widening the embankments, affording extra siding and storage room for future use. The masonry is massive and built in the most substantial manner, extraordinary pains being taken to obtain good foundations.

"The bridging is of iron, proportioned to carry locomotives of 85 tons weight, being 50 per cent. stronger than the bridging used on competing roads. At the crossing of streams ample water-way is allowed, and the road-bed well protected against injury from freshets. The track is being laid with 67-lb steel rails (same as used on the Pennsylvania Railroad), particular care being taken with the joints, which are fastened by heavy angle splices thirty-six inches long, bearing on three cross-ties. The ballast is of stone laid on a sub-ballast of gravel."

The passenger equipments, to be furnished by the Pullman Palace Car Company, will embrace all the latest appliances essential to the comfort of travellers, introducing new methods of heating and lighting, as well as many new features designed to promote security and pleasure in travelling. A large and fine terminal station is under way at Weehawken. Several large and swift boats, with iron hulls, have been built expressly for service between the terminal station at Weehawken and the city landings, one of which is at the foot of Forty-second street ; the other is down town, at a point convenient to that section. These boats will equal, and in some respects surpass, the finest boats on the river engaged in like service.

The easy grades, light curves, new motive power, steel rails, fine equipment and road-bed—as nearly perfect as scientific experience and liberal expenditure can secure—will enable the West Shore Line to successfully compete for the first class tourist travel to and from West Point, Newburgh, the Catskills, Albany, Saratoga, Lake George, the Adirondacks, Montreal, and all resorts in the provinces, during the excursion season of the present year. Mr. Henry Monett, the General Passenger Agent, whose office is at No. 24 State Street, New York City, invites correspondence with those interested in the development of the numerous pleasure resorts accessible by the "West Shore Route."

The New York, West Shore & Buffalo Railway passes by more historical places than almost any other. Right over its Weehawken docks is the duelling ground where Hamilton and many others were killed ; it passes the places in the Hackensack Valley where both armies moved, and whence the Americans captured Jersey City or Paulus Hook ; goes past Tappan, where Andre was hanged, and Haverstraw, where he conferred with Arnold, and West Point and Stony Point, and finally past Newburgh, where the American armies rested a year or more after the war, and through the city of Kingston, where the State Constitution was framed and adopted, and the place itself was burned by the British.

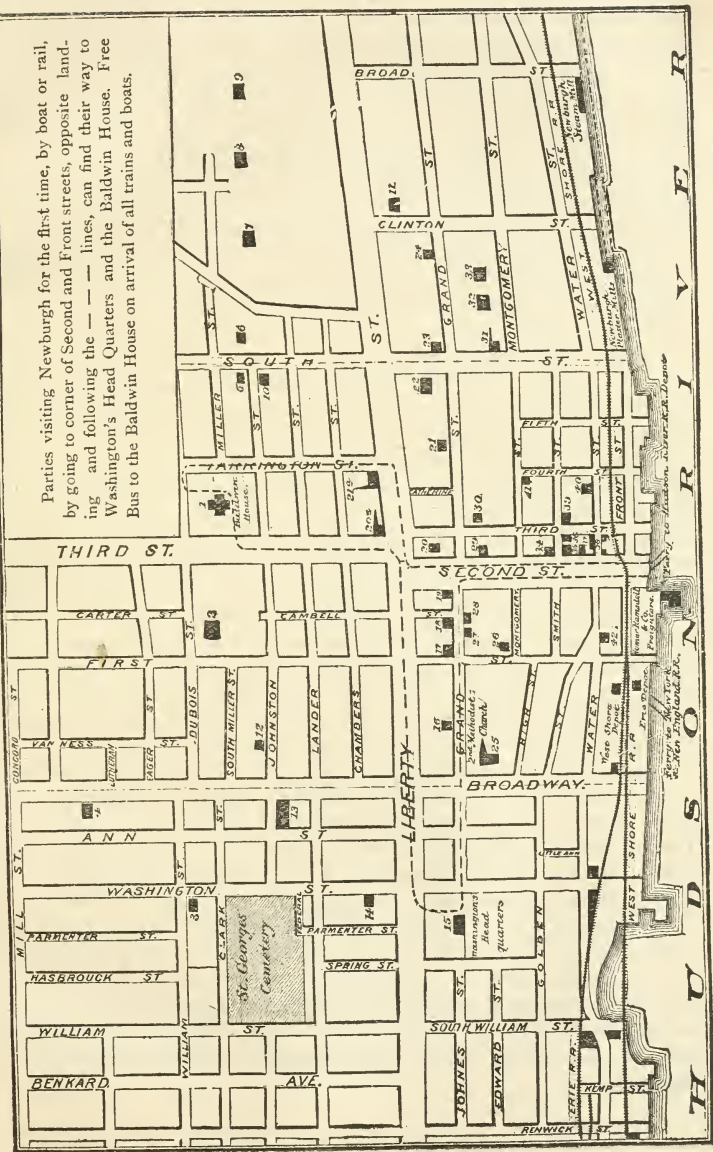
Newburgh is also connected with New York by the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad, and by the New York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad, and Newburgh is also the terminus of the Lehigh and Hudson Railroad and the Newburgh Branch of the Erie from the West ; and it is also the term-

Key to Map of Newburgh.

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|-----------------------------------|---|
| 1 Baldwin House. | 22 Reformed Episcopal Church. |
| 2 Siglars' School. | 23 First Presbyterian Church. |
| 3 First Ward School. | 24 St. Paul's Church. |
| 4 St. George's Chapel. | 25 Second M. E. Church. |
| 5 Unitarian Church. | 26 Union Presbyterian Church. |
| 6 St. Mary's Catholic Church. | 27 First Reformed Church. |
| 7 Mount St. Mary's Academy. | 28 Public Library. |
| 8 Residence of S. R. Van Duzer. | 29 Opera House. |
| 9 " " Homer Ramsdell. | 30 Dutch Church. |
| 10 Third Ward School. | 31 First Baptist Church. |
| 11 Fourth Ward School. | 32 Free Academy. |
| 12 German Church. | 33 Home of the Friendless. |
| 13 Armory. | 34 J. Baldwin & Co.'s, Real Estate and
Law Office. |
| 14 African M. E. Church. | 34 Register's Office. |
| 15 Washington's Headquarters. | 35 Savings Bank. |
| 16 St. Patrick's Church. | 36 Post Office. |
| 17 Associate Reformed Church. | 37 Journal Office. |
| 18 Second Ward School. | 38 Quassaick National Bank. |
| 19 St. George's Church. | 39 Y. M. C. A. Building. |
| 20 Court House. | 40 National Bank of Newburgh. |
| 20 A—Trinity M. E. Church. | 41 United Presbyterian Church. |
| 21 Second Reformed Church. | 42 Highland National Bank. |
| 21 A—Calvary Presbyterian Church. | |

- - To Baldwin House and Washington's Headquarters.

Parties visiting Newburgh for the first time, by boat or rail, by going to corner of Second and Front streets, opposite landing and following the — — — lines, can find their way to Washington's Head Quarters and the Baldwin House. Free Bus to the Baldwin House on arrival of all trains and boats.



inus of the New York and New England Railroad. The citizens of Boston, Providence, Hartford, and the principal cities of New England, can reach the Hudson river, opposite Newburgh, within nine miles of West Point and the Hudson Highlands, and can there connect with the different railroads for the South, West or North, after spending a day at the Baldwin House, Washington's Headquarters, and a visit to West Point ; or should the residents of New England prefer they can reach Newburgh by taking the New England road to New London, and there connect with the palace steamers of the Norwich line to New York, and there connect with the Albany Day Line boats (Albany and C. Vibbard), and thus reach West Point and Newburgh by a sail through the Sound to New York, and up the noble Hudson and through the Highlands. The Albany Day Line boats leave from the next pier to that of the Norwich Line.

The New York Ontario and Western Rail Road, with its hills, mountains and trout streams, filled with game and trout, can be reached via Cornwall, five miles below Newburgh, and a few days of pleasure obtained by sportsmen and the lovers of fishing. There are more than a hundred trout streams in Sullivan and Delaware, and a considerable number in Ulster, Chenango, Otsego, Madison and Oneida Counties. They are annually visited by thousands of sportsmen, who take out by the hundreds these speckled beauties—the gamiest fish that swims. It would appear, at first sight, that the streams of Sullivan and Delaware would soon be “fished out,” but the Company, with a desire to maintain their fishing qualities, have procured direct from Seth Green, Superintendant of State Fish Hatchery, Caledonia Springs, N. Y., and from other parties since 1878, 450,000 brook trout, 40,000 lake trout, 60,000 California mountain trout—a total of 500,000 fish, which is rather under than above, the correct amount. These have been distributed in the trout streams from “Zig Zag,” in Delaware County, to Mountain Dale, in Sullivan County. The Lake trout were placed in Long Pond, in Sullivan County.

A great number of passenger steamboats arrive at and depart from Newburgh to and from New York, and to and from Albany, during the time navigation is open, which is about nine months in the year. The Albany Day Line leave Brooklyn (by Annex boat) at 8 A.M. daily ; Vestry Street at 8.35 A.M.; and Twenty-second Street at 9 A. M., arriving at Newburgh at 12.20 P. M. Returning, leave Newburgh at 2.15 P.M., reaching New York at 5.30 P.M., Brooklyn at 6.15. The Mary Powell leaves New York daily from foot of Vestry Street at 3.15 P.M., Twenty-second Street at 3.30 P.M., arriving at Newburgh about 6.30 P.M. The James W. Baldwin and the City of Springfield also leave New York from the foot of Harrison Street at 4 P. M., daily, reaching Newburgh in from three to four hours. Other boats leave Newburgh for West Point, Catskill, Albany, and other places, several times during the day.

Newburgh Church Directory.

Saint George's Episcopal Church.

Corner Grand and Second Streets. Rev. OCTAVIOUS APPLGATE, Rector.

Saint George's Chapel.

Broadway near Mill Street. Rev. S. ALLEN, Minister in charge.

Saint Paul's Episcopal Church.

Grand Street near Clinton. Rev. RUFUS EMERY, Rector.

Church of the Corner Stone.

Reformed Episcopal. —, Pastor.

Saint Patrick's Catholic Church.

Grand Street between First and Broadway. Rev. JOSEPH F. MOONEY, Pastor.

Saint Mary's Catholic Church.

Gidney Avenue between Lander and Dubois Streets. Rev. M. J. PHELAN, Pastor.

Trinity M. E. Church.

Corner Liberty and Third Streets. Rev. WM. H. MICKLE, Pastor.

Saint John's M. E. Church.

Corner High Street and Broadway. Rev. B. H. Burch, Pastor.

Grace M. E. Church.

West Newburgh. Rev. J. H. HAUXHURST, Pastor.

African M. E. Zion Church.

Washington Street, west of Liberty. Rev. —, Pastor.

United Presbyterian Church.

Corner Fourth and Montgomery Streets. Rev. JAMES G. D. FINLEY, Pastor.

First Presbyterian Church.

Corner South and Grand Streets. Rev. W. K. HALL, Pastor.

Union Church.

Corner First and Montgomery Streets. Rev. FRED. B. SAVAGE, Pastor.

Calvary Presbyterian Church.

Corner Liberty and Farrington Streets. Rev. J. SEARLE, Pastor.

German Lutheran Church.

Johnston Street near Broadway. Rev. CARL C. MANS, Pastor.

First Reformed Presbyterian Church.

Grand between First and Second Streets. Rev. S. CARLISLE, Pastor.

Second Reformed Church.

Grand between South and Catherine Streets. Rev. J. R. THOMPSON, Pastor.

Associate Reformed Church.

Corner Grand and First Streets. Rev. JOHN MACNAUGHTON, Pastor.

Reformed Dutch Church.

Corner Third and Grand Streets. Rev. Henry V. S. MYERS, Pastor.

First Baptist Church.

South Street between Grand and Montgomery Streets. Rev. ARTHUR JONES, Pastor.

Shiloh Baptist Church.

William Street, between Washington and Parmenter. Rev. —, Pastor.

Unitarian Church—Church of our Father.

Corner South and Johnston Streets, Rev. —, Pastor.

Congregation Beth Jacob.

Rabbi, Herman Phlaum. Regular services every Saturday at 9 o'clock.

Societies.**Young Men's Christian Association.**

Free Reading Room and Library, open during the week from 9 A.M. to 9 P.M.; Sundays, 9 to 10.30 A.M. Corner of Smith and Third Streets.

Young Men's Catholic Lyceum.

Meets 1st and 3d Thursday of each month.

I. O. of Odd Fellows.

Highland Lodge, No. 65, meets Tuesday evenings.

Bismarck Lodge, No. 420 (German) meets Thursday evenings.

Acme Lodge, No. 469, meets Friday evenings.

Mount Olive Encampment, No. 65, meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays.

Masonic Societies.

Newburgh Lodge, 309, F. & A. M., 2d and 4th Wednesdays.
Hudson River Lodge, 607, F. & A. M., 1st, 3d and 5th Wednesdays.
Highland Chapter, No. 62, R. A. M., M. E., third Tuesday.
Hudson River Commandery, No. 35 Knights Templar. 2d and 4th Tuesdays.

Knights of Pythias.

Storm King Lodge, No. 11. Meets every Monday evening.
Olive Branch Lodge, No. 133. Meets every Tuesday evening.
Endowment Rank. Meets every 4th Thursday.

Knights of Honor.

North River Lodge, No. 1218. Meets every 2nd Thursday.

O. U. A. M.

Newburgh Council, No. 58. Meets every Thursday evening.

Grand Army.

Ellis Post, No. 52, meets Tuesday evening of each week.
William J. Williams Post, No. 212, meets Wednesday evening.

Orange Lodge.

Purple Star Lodge, No. 68. Meets first Wednesday of each month.
Chosen Few Lodge, No. 80, meets 3d Wednesday.

Benevolent Society.

O'Connell Association. Meets 1st Sunday of each month.

Temperance Societies.

ST. PATRICK'S T. A. B. SOCIETY. Meets on the 2d and 4th Sundays of each month at their Hall, St. Patrick's School, Liberty Street, at 4 p. m.

I. O. of Good Templars.

Mission Lodge. Meets Monday evenings at 42 Water Street.
Newburgh Lodge, 282. Meets Friday Evenings.
Union Lodge, 114. Meets Wednesday evenings.

Libraries.

St. Patrick's Library Association.
St. Mary's Young Men's Literary Association.
Theological Seminary Library of the U. P. Church.
Public Library, 100 and 102 Grand Street, under charge of Board of Education. Free to all residents. Charles Estabrook, Librarian;
Nellie Leonard and John A. Burnett, Assistants.

German Associations.

German Mannerchor.

Meets every Tuesday Evening.

German Turn-Verein.

Gymnastic Society. Meets Monday and Thursday.

I. O. Bnai Brith. (HEBREW.)

Elizer Lodge, No. 115, meets 1st, 3d and 5th Sundays of each month.

Kescher Schell Barsel. (HEBREW.)

Macabee Lodge, No. 22, A. I. O. K. S. B. Meets 2d and 4th Sundays.

Public Schools.

Academy, Montgomery Street, John W. Doughty, Principal.

Grammar School No. 1, corner of Washington and William Streets, William H. Kelly, Principal.

Grammar School No. 2, corner of Grand and Campbell Streets, Charles E. Snyder, Principal.

Grammar School No. 3, corner of Johnston and South Streets, E. Y. Clark, Principal.

Primary School No. 4, Clinton Street, Susan A. Wright, Principal.

Primary School No. 5, West Street, Agnes C. Miller, Principal.

Private Schools.

Boys' Classical.—Henry W. Siglar, Newburgh Institute.

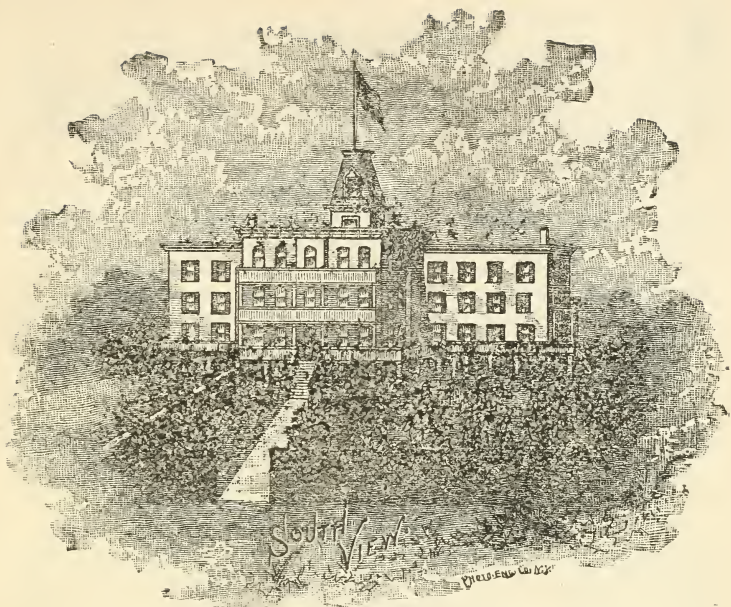
“ “ Hugh S. Banks, 171 Chamber Street.

Young Ladies. Miss E. J. Mackie, 172 Grand Street.

“ “ Miss Lowrie, 48 Dubois Street.

Children's. —Catherine McConkey, 121 Broadway.

“ “ Wm. L. Chapin, Chamber, near First Street.



Baldwin House.

*To the tourist, or those seeking a home for a day, a week, a month,
or a year.*

The Baldwin House is the largest and best hotel in Newburgh ; contains about one hundred well ventilated rooms with all the modern conveniences, and ranks as one of the most convenient and thoroughly appointed houses on the banks of the Hudson.

It is located on the square bounded by Johnston, Farrington, Third and Dubois streets, and elevated and prominent, about 300 feet above the river. A spacious promenade upon the roof and piazzas (500 feet of piazzas) is one of the attractions of the house. The view from these and from the tower is unsurpassed in this or the old world, overlooking the beautiful city of Newburgh, Cornwall, West Point, Fishkill Landing, Matteawan, New Hamburg, Newburgh Bay and the Hudson river from West Point to New Hamburg (20 miles), the Fishkill range of mountains, Shenandoah Mountains, Storm King (1750 feet above tide water), Snake Hill, Berkshire Hills (distant 60 miles), and the Schunemunk Mountains, together with some fifty other mountains. Cornwall is five miles, Washington Lake three miles, and Orange Lake six miles from the house. The house is only a few minutes' walk from the railway depots and steamboat landings, and is the only hotel in the city west of Front street, which is the first street from the river, and is only about seven

minutes' walk from Washington's Headquarters and adjoining the proposed Newburgh City Park, which will contain some 30 acres. The hotel grounds are extensive, pleasant and shaded, with croquet lawns, large fountain, etc., and is very desirable for families and tourists.

The location of the house permits a perfect system of drainage, which has been perfected, so that malaria is absolutely unknown; and a season spent at this hotel, with its cool fresh mountain air and pure water will drive that fearful disease from the system. The grounds enclosed contain about two acres of fine lawn, more or less covered with handsome trees which in some parts make a complete shade all day. To make the grounds still more attractive the landscape gardener has provided a number of flower beds, which, with the beautiful fountain with its gold and silver fish, and the smoothly shaven lawns, form a pleasing contrast.

No prettier sight can be seen than the one from the extensive piazzas looking down over the flowery lawn; while here the children are romping and playing under the eye of the nurse, there young ladies and gentlemen earnestly engaged in the active games of lawn tennis or croquet.

A view entirely different may be obtained by lifting the eyes and looking east, west, south or north, from the piazzas or from the summer-house, located just on the edge of the lawn at Third street. Immediately in front can be seen the beautiful city of Newburgh, and the majestic Hudson from West Point to New Hamburg. Forming a background is the long range of mountains towering aloft.

The ever-changing beauties of the mountains, innumerable craft plying up and down the river, form a panorama of which the eye never wearies.

The roads and drives in Newburgh and vicinity are among the most pleasant in America, mostly shaded by the English elm and the maple.

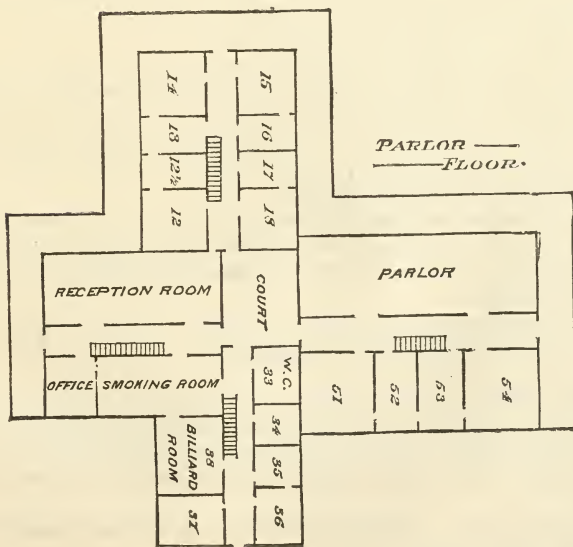
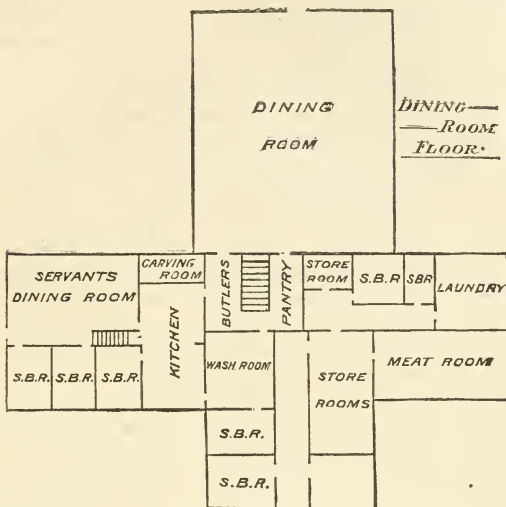
A visit to the government grounds and military school of West Point, ten miles from the hotel, makes a delightful trip, by the cars on the West Shore Railroad, or by boat. Time by the cars fifteen minutes, by boat 30 to 45 minutes.

To one fond of mountain scenery the ride through Cornwall to the summit of "Crows Nest," distant eight miles, and further on to Fort Putnam, fourteen miles, is most enjoyable. The roads are good, and from the summit of Crows Nest the eye takes in at a glance the whole range of the Highlands with all their majestic grandeur, together with the grand old Hudson, bearing on its bosom the commerce of a continent.

A very pretty drive up the river may be taken of some ten miles, going through Balmville (thickly settled by many wealthy families from New York and the East), crossing Hathaway's Glen, and then passing up the river road to the Cedar Hill Cemetery, and returning to Newburgh through Middlehope.

The drive to Washington and Orange Lakes, the first three miles and the other six, is full of beauty.

In fact the variety of the landscape and the character of the country, afford a choice of different types of scenery, which cannot fail to gratify the most varied taste.



When nature in summer has arrayed the mountains and valleys of the Highlands in her mantle of green they become so attractive that one living in their midst often wishes that summer would never end. Yet autumn lends a charm to these scenes, which to that of summer is like the bright golden hues of the setting sun to that of the same orb in full career at mid-day.

The ease with which the Baldwin House can be reached makes it a favorite resort for gentlemen who are required every day in New York. Such can go back and forth daily, or, if they prefer it, can come up Saturdays, spending Sundays with their families, returning next morning.

This hotel is only 59 miles from New York, and can be reached most any hour of the day by train or boat. The trains on the West Shore Railroad will occupy one hour and thirty minutes in going from New York to Newburgh, the Hudson River Railroad two hours, and the Erie Railroad two hours and fifteen minutes. The time by boat is from three to three hours and thirty minutes. Newburgh can be reached from Boston direct, via the New York and New England Railroad, in about eight hours.

It does not seem possible for one to inhale the pure air of the Highlands and enjoy the comforts provided by the proprietor of the Baldwin House without being made sensible of having received more or less benefit.

The Baldwin House has already become well and favorably known to the travelling public as one of the most substantial (being built of brick) and most beautifully located hotels on the Hudson, and one of the coolest places between the Catskills and New York city; and there are no finer sunrises and settings in the world than can be seen from the tower of the Baldwin House. Its appointments embrace every convenience, such as gas, hot and cold water baths, electric bells (in every room), etc.

A fine livery is connected with the house, and teams and drivers thoroughly acquainted with all the points of interest in the vicinity, furnished promptly.

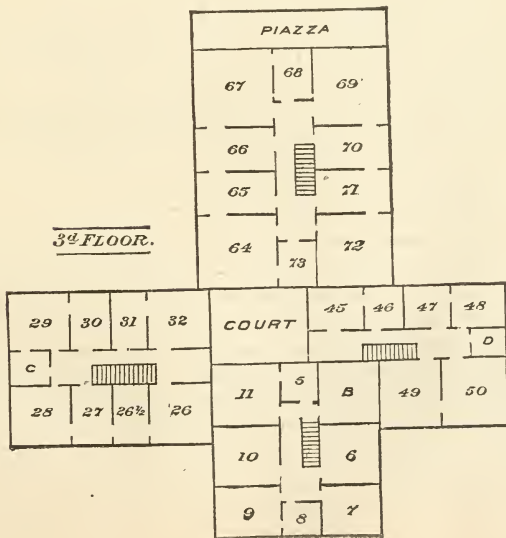
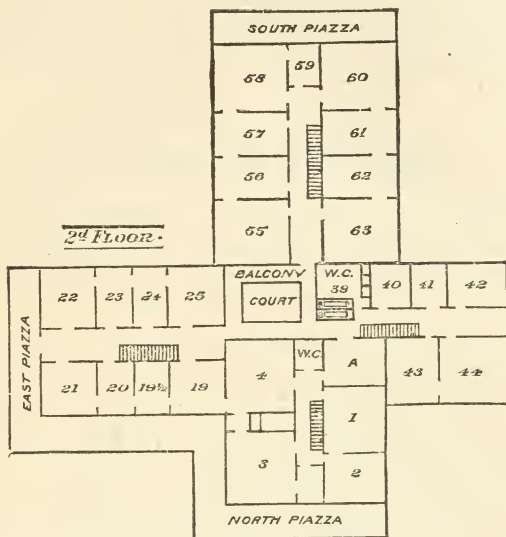
Every effort will be made by the proprietor to give his visitors not only a good "hotel," but a place where they may experience all the comforts of a home, and he will spare neither pains nor expense to maintain the high reputation it has acquired among its patrons.


As a place for rest and quiet, this hotel, with its clean, well ventilated rooms, splendid beds (hair mattresses), and excellent table, complete and orderly appointments, has no superior, and it is acknowledged by all its guests. This is deliberately stated.

The Baldwin House is open summer and winter. Free bus to and from the house, connecting with all trains and steamboats.

Terms.—Transient board from May 1st to December 1st, \$2.50 to \$3 per day, and from December 1st to May 1st, \$2 to \$2.50 per day—the prices ranging according to rooms. Under this arrangement the guest pays for just such accommodation as he receives, as nearly as this is possible under the "American plan."

By the week or more a reduced rate will be made, and special rates to families for the season or year.



 Persons coming to the Baldwin House who have baggage are earnestly requested to give their checks to the porter, or driver of the Baldwin House Bus, who will be found near the depot, on landing, as it will save them a great deal of trouble and annoyance.

Opinions of the Press.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser, June 6th, 1876.

The Baldwin House overlooks the entire city of Newburgh, commands a splendid view of the Highlands at West Point, and is, in all its appointments, a credit to the projector and to the city in which it stands.

From the New York Evening Post, June 6th, 1876.

The Baldwin House, a new hotel at Newburgh, was formally opened last evening. * * * The hotel is to supply a need which has been felt for several years, and it will be open both *summer and winter*. It is built of brick, will accommodate about one hundred and forty persons, and is furnished neatly and very comfortably. It has gas and other conveniences of the city, and yet has a fine view of the Hudson River and the mountains which tower so high above it, which is equalled by very few hotels on the river. To many persons this hotel will be a great convenience.

Hon. Joel T. Headley, the Historian, etc., on the Baldwin House.

This hotel has the advantage of being on the outskirts of the city and is in the city. It is six or eight minutes' walk from boat and cars, and yet is just as much in the country as though it were one hundred miles in it. It has all the advantages of the city and also those of the country, and unlike most of our mountain houses, it is not open for three or four months of the year only, but all the year round. A great many people need to be told that our winter landscapes are even finer than those of summer.

Correspondence of the Newburgh Journal, June 18.

A Sabbath spent in Newburgh marks a pleasant epoch in the experience of the tourist. Its elevated position, overlooking the grandest river and some of the grandest scenery on this continent, its exemption from malarial surroundings, its quiet streets and excellent society, all commend it as a place of refreshing rest in the broadest and best sense of the term. Yesterday's experience to the writer was every way enjoyable. * * I find the Baldwin House a delightful and soothing retreat from the confused din and turmoil of a perplexing and jarring world. It is eminently *home-like* in all its appointments,

O. H. H.

From Andrews' American Queen, August 15th, 1879.

The Baldwin House "an all the year round resort," is located several hundred feet above the Hudson, overlooking the City of Newburgh, on a site than which there is no better upon the "Rhine of America." Perfect in its cuisine and appointments, surrounded by shaded lawns and an air of refinement, is the popular Baldwin house. One does not tire of the picturesque scene from this spot. Beyond the river the mountains tower high, here the Fishkill range, there the Highlands of West Point, and again parts of the Shenandoahs. Boating, fishing and hunting are very accessible, while the drives for miles are excellent, and the social life of the Baldwin House has its charms.

From the Lynn, Mass., City Item, July 1, 1882.

At six o'clock we steamed away from West Point in the Mary Powell and were soon at Newburgh. Here carriages were in waiting to take us up the steep hillside on which the city is built to the Baldwin House, which is 300 feet above the river. The city was founded in 1779. It is on the west bank of the Hudson, fifty-nine miles from New York City.

The Baldwin House is not so large as some we have visited, but it was just large enough for our party, and mine host soon made everybody comfortable. A good supper was supplemented with moonlight strolls, music and sociability, and the evening was one of the jolliest of the excursion.

From the Newburgh Daily Register, July 3, 1882

The Baldwin House, in its fresh paint and many new appointments, presents an attractive appearance inside and out; and in addition thereto has many advantages for boarding and transient guests. In location it is certainly superior to any hotel in the city. Situated on the hill, it has fresh air and freedom from dust and noise; while from its piazza the river and mountain view is extensive and picturesque. Few hotels in all the broad country can be found which are more completely both in and out of the world. The table is well supplied—its preparation of edibles homelike, and the attention of its proprietor is given to every department. In view of the prospective scarcity of hotels which shall be free from the noise and dust of railroads, it is fortunate indeed that we have the "Baldwin" among us.

From the Evening Reporter, Woonsocket, R. I., July 3, 1882.

Back to Newburgh, the "Queen City of the Hudson," just as the evening shadows began to lengthen. At the Baldwin House, finely located on a prominent plateau, with refreshing breezes from all points and attractive scenery all about. The proprietor extended a cordial welcome and served an excellent supper. * * * From what little we saw of Newburgh, the impression was formed that it was a wide-awake city, with good air, interesting scenery, hospitable people, and refined, industrious citizens.

Hon. John A. Tarbox, in the Sentinel, Lawrence, Mass., July 7, 1882.

A few miles above West Point, on the west bank of the Hudson, charmingly seated on successive plateaus of the commanding bluffs, is Newburgh. Few places can boast richer stores of incident and reminiscence connected with the revolutionary period of our history, than this fine quaint old town, which itself is an attraction, and a place of no mean social and business importance. Washington's military headquarters were here from after Yorktown until the conclusion of the war. * * * A day would scarce suffice for an inspection of these riches, and we had but one hour, just time to discover that the collection is curious and rare.

At Newburgh we stopped at the Baldwin House—occupying a fine site on the Highlands, with sylvan guards against the encroaching town. There were rather too many of us for the capacity of the house ; but the proprietor's good humor was equal to the occasion, and his assiduous and successful efforts to bestow us in comfort, merited and had our grateful applause. If we ever re-visit Newburgh, as we hope we may, mine host of the Baldwin shall be our host once more.

From the Cape Ann Advertiser, Friday, July 14, 1882.

Landing at Newburgh * * * soon we were packed into every conceivable kind of conveyance, toiling up the steep streets of this city "set on a hill." When we arrived at the Baldwin House we literally overflowed that hotel, but luckily it is away from the dust and confinement of the lower town, and located on a cool plateau, surrounded by cottages in which he soon disposed of his overflow. After supper, accompanied by the proprietor, we ascended to the roof of the Baldwin House, and one of the most magnificent moonlight views rewarded our gaze. Newburgh Bay, with its environment of the Highlands to the south-east, the mountains of Massachusetts to the north-east, the Catskills to the north-west—in fact the view is mountain locked.

From the Rockland, Mass., Standard, July 22, 1882.

A city "set on a hill which cannot be hid" might verily apply to beautiful Newburgh, on the west bank of the Hudson, just above the picturesque Highlands. It was at this peaceful and restful place that we arrived at just as the lengthening shadows were fading into twilight. The placid river reflecting the beautiful coloring of the western horizon was flowing by the town undimmed even by a ripple, and nature and art seemed combined to charm the beholder with the beauty of the scene. Our destination was the Baldwin House, whose commanding location and obliging landlord left nothing to be desired. Newburgh, in many respects, has the finest location of any town along the river. The ground rises abruptly, affording a fine view and excellent drainage, and its proximity to the Highlands renders its attractions all the more interesting.

From Harry Hazel's Yankee Blade, Boston, Saturday, July 29, 1882.

Availing ourselves of the steamer "Mary Powell" on her upward trip, we made good our retreat from West Point, and making a landing at Newburgh, we took up our quarters on the heights of this busy town, as General Washington and his army did a century ago, not however at the house known as his headquarters, but at a far more inviting and comfortable establishment for man's entertainment—the well-known "Baldwin House." Attractive as the house is in its interior arrangements, in its beautiful surroundings and in its excellent management, we had some misgivings as to its capacity for accommodating so large a number of guests as our party embraced; but the proprietor was equal to the occasion, and to our surprise, soon all were so well and comfortably bestowed, that no one could find the slightest cause for grumbling or complaint. A supper that would have delighted a hundred epicures, surely could not have failed to satisfy the appetites of a hundred hungry editors, including their fair companions. Yes, that supper was a success; every guest seemed almost a gourmand for the space of thirty minutes; and yet the proprietor complained that the hundred broiled spring chickens, so juicy and tender, that he had provided, among other appetizing edibles, especially for editorial mastication, were not half disposed of! In behalf of our brothers and sisters, we condole with him in his disappointment, but a whole chicken, a sizable sirloin steak, a brace of lamb chops, a plate of ham and eggs, with all the variety of vegetable "fixins," and condiments, not to mention an avalanche of pastry, a bountiful supply of strawberries and cream, ices, coffee, etc. served to each guest, is altogether too liberal an allowance for ye average editor. We certainly thought we did more than ordinary justice to this bountiful repast; and we trust that mine host of the "Baldwin" will grant us forgiveness for our lack of gastronomic capacity, promising,—that when we visit his pleasant and hospitable home again, we'll fast for a day or two on a river steamboat à la carte, by way of preparation, before venturing another onslaught on his bountifully supplied larder.

We cordially commend the Baldwin House to the healthful and hungry, but to the confirmed dyspeptics—beware. The evening spent at the Baldwin House was one of genuine enjoyment. * * * *

After sleeping half the usual number of hours, the entire party mustered early, looking as bright and cheerful as the morning itself. A substantial breakfast was partaken of, and thus fortified, the tourists, in squads, took up their line of march for Washington's headquarters, some five minutes' walk from the Baldwin House. Standing on an eminence, facing to the east, and commanding a magnificent view of the river to the bend at West Point and almost the entire range of the majestic Highlands, is the one story stone house occupied by Washington and his staff, before the nation's liberty was achieved, and at the mustering out of his victorious army. * * * * We saw at a glance, on passing the threshold, so often passed by Washington and

his Generals, that the interior is stored with precious relics of not less than four wars in which the country has been engaged.

Boston Times, September 30, 1882.

Up the Hudson. * * * Just here let me say that I have read much of the Hudson, and more than once accused writers of "laying it on ;" but from this out, I take that all back and say instead, that the half was never told of its manifold beauties. * * * West Point is another beautiful sight, but my party being of a strictly antiquarian turn, and a bit patriotic withal, were too much interested in trying to catch sight of Newburgh, our destination, to appreciate the attractions of West Point. Probably the prospective dinner at the Baldwin House had something to do with this lack of natural sentiment. * * * The Baldwin House is charmingly located, on the highest plateau, and overlooks the entire city of Newburgh, as well as a scope of scenery including Cornwall, the Fishkill, Matteawan and Storm King mountains, and the Hudson River from West Point to New Hamburg, a reach of twenty miles. I believe I alluded to our yearning for dinner ; let me add that we got it, and a good one, and one, by the way, for which we shall ever hold the Baldwin House in grateful remembrance.

From the New York Mail and Express, June 7, 1883.

A large number of representatives of the best families of Newburgh assembled on Tuesday evening at the Baldwin House in that city to celebrate the re-opening of the hotel. After strolling through the building the guests went out on the broad piazzas, from which one of the loveliest views in the country can be obtained. The hotel is located over 200 feet above tide-water, and looks down on the City of Newburgh, embowered in trees. The view from the hotel embraces Cornwall, Fishkill Landing, Newburgh Bay, the Hudson River, Fishkill Mountains, Shenandoah Mountains, the Storm King, the Schunemunk Mountains and the Highlands of the Hudson. Later in the evening dinner was served, after which toasts were in order. Hon. J. J. Headley, the historian, was chairman. He made a brief address, praising the energy of Mr. John Baldwin, the proprietor of the hotel. Hon. James G. Graham and others responded to toasts. A grand ball was afterward participated in by the guests.

Visitors.

The many patrons of the Baldwin House can be referred to, as to the standard of the house, its beds, tables, and select company.

We have only room in this pamphlet for a few of the names of persons in New York, Brooklyn, Boston, Philadelphia, and other places, who have been its guests during the present management.

Tinker, Mr. W. L. & wife, Newark, N. J.	Thomas, Mr. H. L., New York,
Carver, Rev. Dr. “	Haynes, Mr. A. E. “
Van Houghton, Mr. Eli W. & wife “	Torry, Mr. E. S. & family, “
Hazard, Rev. O. H., Bound Brook, “	Hoehing, Rev. A. E. & wife, “
Hebbard, Mr. D. & wife, Maulins, N. Y.	McAlpine, Mr. B. R. & wife, “
Carroll, Rev. J. Halstead, & wife, Still-	McAlpine, Miss, “
water, Mich.	Dolan, Miss Maria, “
Starkey, Dr. C. & wife, Milwaukee, Wis.	Bogart, Mr. John & wife, “
Spalsbury, Mr. R., Clifton Springs, N. Y.	Brinckerhoff, Mrs. H., “
Felt, Mr. J. B., “ “	Miller, Mr. N. H., “
Wilcox, F. Z., Elmira, “	Bang, Mr. Henry C., “
Gerdes, Mr. F. H., Washington, D. C.	Smith, Mr. Moody B. & wife, “
White, Mr. H. D., New Haven, Ct.	Hunt, Mr. A. C. & wife, “
White, Miss, “ “	Levy, Mr. P. B. & wife, “
Higgins, Mr. S. W., Hartford, “	Arkush, Mr. S. J. & wife, “
Marsh, Mr. J. H. & wife, Danbury, “	Phelps, Mr. Isaac N. & wife, “
Bayne, Mr. G. H., Baltimore, Md.	Fisk, Mr. D. E. & wife, “
Chittenden, Mrs. C. L., Fort Wayne, Ind.	Burrell, Miss Ann, “
Lockwood, Mr. Chas., Yonkers, N. Y.	Loomis, Mr. C. H. & wife, “
Belknapp, Mr. C. F., “ “	Mandeville, Rev. G. H., “
Belknapp, Miss, “ “	Charlier, Mrs., “
McAlpine, Mr. B. D. & wife, Rochester,	Charlier, Miss E., “
N. Y.	Edson, Miss M. A., “
Jones, Mr. Harry C., Staten Island, N. Y.	Edson, Miss Susan M., “
Frasse, Mrs. Wm. H., Jersey City, N. J.	Duckworth, Mrs. M. H., “
Fuller, Rev. E. Q., Atlanta, Ga.	Duckworth, Miss, “
Thorn, Mr. Frank A., New York.	Duckworth, Miss E., “
Wakefield, Mr. W. L. & wife, “	Johnston, Mr. Andrew, & family, “
Raynolds, Mrs. C. B., “	Purdy, Mr. J. M. & family, “
Raynolds, Miss, “	Shinn, Mr. Luther E., “
Raynolds, Mr. T. B., “	Chapman, Mr. C. D., “

Sandham, Mrs.	New York.	Counant, Mr. George H. & wife,	
Sandham, Miss,	"		Brooklyn, N. Y.
Weer, Mr. John,	"	Tibbals, Mr. N. & family,	"
Campman, Mrs. H. & daughter	"	Tibbals, Mr. John J. & wife,	"
Rodman, Mr. T. J.,	"	Quimby, Mr. D. W. & family,	"
Elliot, Mr. A. N.,	"	Quimby, Mr. Wm. & family,	"
Beatley, Mr. Joseph W. & family,	"	Hewitt, Mr. J. L. & wife,	"
Cutter, Mr. C. F.,	"	Hewitt, Miss S. L.,	"
Bunn, Frank S.,	"	Phelan, Mr. George A. & wife,	"
Harrison, W. H. & wife,	"	Gilchrest, Mr. Wm. F.,	"
Sawyer, Mr. J. C.,	"	Bennett, Mr. C. M.,	"
Baldwin, Mr. W. F.,	"	Preston, Mr. J. H.,	"
Fox, Mr. Edward R. & wife,	"	Aldrich, Mr. Alonzo & wife,	"
Dolan, Miss Ellen,	"	Cheever, Mr. J. C. F.,	"
Harrison, Miss Alice,	"	Frost, Mr. Herman & wife,	"
Harrison, Mr. Louis,	"	Combs, Mr. M. H., & wife,	"
Odell, Dr. O. D. & sister,	"	Reid, George W. & family,	"
Robinson, Wm. H.,	"	Pearce, Father,	"
Collins, F. A.,	"	McMullen, Wallace,	"
Greenfield, Miss Bessie,	"	Wood, Mr. E.,	"
Peabody, Mr. G. L. & wife,	"	Palmer, Wm. & wife,	"
Spaulding, Mr. C.,	"	Sprague, Mr. L. A. & wife,	"
Baird, Mr. John & wife,	"	Jones, Mr. Justin, Boston, Mass.	
Bayne, A. C.,	"	Foote, Rev. H. W.,	"
Lyman, Mr. T. C.,	"	Andrews, Miss Louise,	"
Peters, Mr. C. C.,	"	Snow, Mr. George K. & wife,	"
Tracy, Miss C. R.,	"	Snow, Mr. Wm. G.,	"
Tracy, Mr. L. M.,	"	Slack, Mr. Chas. W. & wife,	"
Bogardus, Mr. Wm.,	"	Vannevar, Mr. E. B. & wife,	"
Rhind, Mr. Charles, & wife,	"	Tucker, Mr. M. W.,	"
Rhind, Miss F.,	"	Balkam, Miss Gertie,	"
Robbins, Dr. H. A.,	"	Hooper, Mr. R. H.,	"
Leonard, Mr. E. C.,	"	Bronson, Mr. J. T.,	"
Harris, Mr. H. C.,	"	Stewart, Mr. M. J.,	"
Morrison, Mr. M. A. & wife,	"	Brown, Mr. T. B.,	"
Cooke, Mr. W. R. & wife,	"	Hilliard, Mr. A. D.,	"
Holt, Mrs. J. R.,	"	Turner, Mr. Robert,	"
Drew, Miss L. M.,	"	Gould, Mr. Henry F.,	"
Leavitt, Mr. George A. & wife,	"	Chamberlain, Mrs. A. W.,	"
Leavitt, Mr. George A., Jr.,	"	Pike, Mrs. E. T.,	"
Adams, Mr. Harvey H., Brooklyn, N. Y.		Ranney, Mrs. S. R.,	"
Dexter, Mr. E. B.,	"	Keys, Mr. Carleton,	"
Force, Mr. George W.,	"	Towers, Mr. George C.,	"
Tibbals, Rev. Chas. A.,	"	West, Miss P. H.,	"
Force, Miss E. F.,	"	Flagg, Mrs. F. D.,	"

Shaw, Miss Nellie L., Boston, Mass.	Hastings, Horace N. & wife, Lynn, Mass.
Holden, Mr. Luther L., "	Hastings, Miss Etta A., " "
Ingalls, Mr. O. H., "	Hastings, Mr. H. N. & wife, " "
Minott, Mr. Henry D., "	Glines, Miss Lucie J., " "
Bailey, Mr. H. B., "	Raymond, Mr. E. P., New Bedford, "
Barry, Miss F., "	Sylvester, Mr. H. H., Middletown, "
Brigham, Mr. O. E., "	Sheppard, C. H., Danvers, "
Mead, Mr. C. H. & wife, "	Tarbox, Hon. John K., Lawrence, "
Clayton, Mr. F. & wife, "	Kendall, Mr. George N., Athol, "
Rockwell, Mr. L. R., "	Waterman, Mr. R. W., " "
Glonninger, Dr. S. & wife, Philadelphia.	Horton, Mr. N. A., Salem, "
Glonninger, Mr. John P., "	Hall, Mr. Henry C. & wife, Waltham, "
Robinson, Rev. N. F., "	Cook, Mr. H., Milford, "
Marshall, Mr. Wm. B. & wife, "	Proctor, Mr. Francis, & wife, Gloucester, Mass.
Warden, Miss Jennie, "	Proctor, Mr. George H. & wife, Gloucester, Mass.
Garton, Miss Lillie P., "	Proctor, Miss F. M. Gloucester, Mass.
Buchanan, Mr. James A., "	Moore, Miss Hattie B., " "
Wilson, Mr. Wm. H., "	Hall, Mr. E. A., Greenfield, "
Post, Mr. William, Camden, N. J.	Hall, Miss Jennie, " "
Umpleby, Mr. Wm., Trenton, N. J.	Deane, Miss Fannie, " "
Blackwell, Mr. Wm. B. & wife, "	Rolfe, Mr. W. S. & wife, Cambridgeport, Mass.
Roberts, Rev. Wm. H. & wife, Princeton, N. J.	Tower, Mrs., Cambridgeport, Mass.
English, Mr. N. J. & wife, Elizabeth, N. J.	Crocker, Miss Ella, " "
Smith, Mr. J. S., Rockland, Mass.	Pratt, Mrs. C. M., Wakefield, "
Pool, Mr. J. B., " "	Pease, Mr. L. B. & wife, Woonsocket, R. I.
Harrington, Miss Edith, Watertown, "	Ray, Mr. Elmer M., & wife, "
Drake, Mr. N. & wife, " "	Cook, Mr. Frank W. & wife, "
Whittaker, Mr. G. M. & wife, Southbridge, Mass.	Lee, Mr. Chas. & wife, Pawtucket, "
Blake, Mr. Henry W., Springfield, Mass.	Leonard, Mrs. E. G., " "
Cheever, Mr. A. W. & wife, Sheldonville, Mass.	Mason, Mrs. E. S., " "
Dexter, Mr. D. Gilbert, Cambridge, Mass.	Arnold, Miss Lucy, " "
Foster, Mr. Geo. & wife, Andover, "	Campbell, Mr. J. H. & wife, Phenix, "
Hayden, Mr. Lewis, Hopkinton, "	Wright, Mr. H. E., Lonsdale, "
Parker, Mr. John L., Lynn, "	



Washington's Headquarters.

The building now so generally known as Washington's Headquarters at Newburgh is ten minutes' walk from the Baldwin House, and is situated in the south-east part of the city. It is constructed of rough stone, is one story high, fifty feet front by forty-six feet deep. The north-east corner is the oldest portion, having been erected by Colonel Hasbrouck in 1750. The south-east corner was added by him for a kitchen, and in 1770 he erected the west half and covered the whole with one roof. During the early part of the Revolution the Committee of Safety of the Precinct of Newburgh assembled in the building, and many military companies were organized there.

In the Spring of 1782, Washington made this building his headquarters, and remained here until August 18th, 1783, on the morning of which day he took his departure from Newburgh. At this place he passed through the most trying period of the Revolution—the year of inactivity on the part of Congress, of distress throughout the country, and of complaint and discontent in the army, the latter at one time bordering on revolt among officers and soldiers.

Notice of the cessation of hostilities was proclaimed to the army April 19th, 1783. It was received with great rejoicings by the troops at Newburgh, and, under Washington's order, was the occasion of an appropriate celebration. In the evening, signal beacon lights proclaimed the joyous news to the surrounding country. Thirteen cannon came pealing up from Fort Putnam, which were followed by a *feu-de-joie* rolling along the lines. That portion of the army which remained at Newburgh on guard duty, after the removal of the main body to West Point, in May, were participants here in the closing scene.

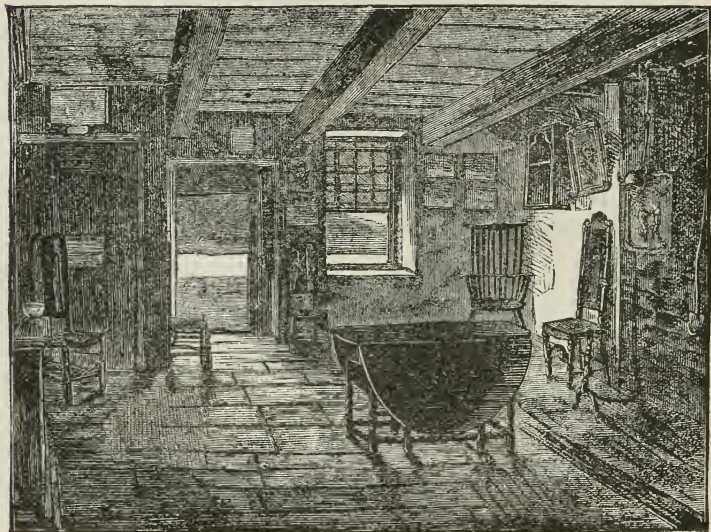
of the disbandment, when, on the morning of November 3d, 1783, the proclamation of Congress and the farewell orders of Washington were read, and the last word of command given.

While Washington had his headquarters in this house his family consisted of himself, his wife, and his aid-de-camp, Major Tench Tighlman. The large room, which is entered from the piazza on the east, known as "the room with seven doors and one window," was used as the dining and sitting-room. The north-east room was Washington's bedroom, and the one adjoining it on the left was occupied by him as a private office. The family room was that in the south-east; the kitchen was the south-west room; the parlor in the north-west room. Between the latter and the former was the hall and staircase, and the store-room—so called from having been used by Colonel Hasbrouck, and subsequently by his widow as a store. The parlor was mainly reserved for Mrs. Washington and her guests. After the disbandment of the army, the Hasbrouck family resumed possession of the house and remained here until a short time anterior to 1849, when the title of the property became vested in the people of the State of New York, under the foreclosure of a mortgage given to the commissioners to loan certain moneys of the United States. For many years it was called "The Old Hasbrouck House;" but the memory of Washington, and the events which clustered around it during his residence here, ever brightening as time advanced, caused this name gradually to fade away before the undying one by which it is now known.

By an act of Legislature, passed April 10th, 1850, the property was placed in the care of the Board of Trustees of the then village of Newburgh, to be preserved as nearly as possible as it was at the time of its occupation by Washington, and to erect a flagstaff from which should be unfolded the United States flag, upon which should be inscribed: "Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable."

In 1874 the City was given, by special bequest of the late Enoch Carter, all the relics, curiosities, and articles of personal property in the building, and the residuary legatees of this will agreeing to the transfer, the Common Council placed the curiosities in the custody of the Trustees of Washington's Headquarters for arrangement and exhibition. These articles number over 800, and represent an extraordinary variety of material, embracing letters to and from Washington, military orders, passes to soldiers, portions of personal attire and camp equipage—swords, guns, specimens of land and water, means of defence, linked chains, and numerous historical mementoes not belonging to the revolutionary epoch. The interior of the building had been modernized in some respects, but the Trustees of Newburgh, true to their trust, appointed a committee, of which the late Enoch Carter was chairman, and by them every part of the building was carefully restored to the condition it was in at the time of its occupation by Washington. Therefore the building is now substantially in the condition it was during Washington's occupation of it. The same massive timbers span the ceiling; the old fire place with its wide open chimney, is ready for the huge back-logs of yore; the seven doors are in

their places ; the rays of the morning sun still stream through the one window ; no alteration in form has been made even in the old piazza—the adornments on the walls, if such the ancient had, have alone been changed for souvenirs of the heroes of the nation's independence. Viewing here these tattered uniforms, broken muskets, shot and sabre and shell, all visible memories of the trials, hardships and perils which have made us free, even the most stolid visitor cannot but uncover his head with reverence and awe.



THE ROOM WITH SEVEN DOORS AND ONE WINDOW.

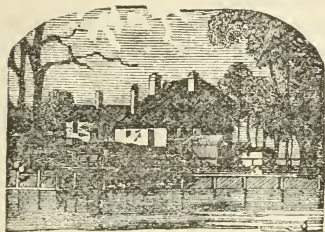
“Once ; ah once, within these walls,
 One whom memory oft recalls,
 The Father of his country, dwelt ;
 And yonder meadows broad and damp,
 The fire of the besieging camp
 Encircled with a burning belt.
 Up and down these echoing stairs,
 Heavy with the weight of cares,
 Sounded his majestic tread ;
 Yes, within this very room
 Sat he, in those hours of gloom,
 Weary both in heart and head.”

Fortunate will it be for America if in the coming time her children, drawing inspiration from these old walls, and from the lessons of patriotism, of honor, of official integrity, of political action, which were here inculcated, shall sincerely and reverentially respond, “The seven doors and one window—we are at Washington's Headquarters on the Hudson.”

A Catalogue of Revolutionary Relics, &c., contained in Washington's Headquarters, Newburgh, N. Y.

The Ellison Papers, Nos. 1 to 13 inclusive, were presented by Thomas Ellison, Jr., and are composed of letters, commissions, certificates, &c., and are dated from 1753 to 1783.

13½ is a copy Certificate from Major-General Knox, endorsed by Pickering, Q.M.G., stating that General Greene, Cols. Biddle and Wadsworth, and Genl. Knox, "occupied three rooms, as military quarters, in Mr. John Ellison's house, five weeks in the months of June and July, 1779." and that. "I the subscriber (General Knox), occupied three rooms as military quarters, ten weeks in the fall of the same year. Also, from the 20th of November, 1780, to the 4th of July, 1781, I occupied two rooms as military quarters;



KNOX'S HEADQUARTERS.

and from May, 1782, to September, I occupied one room for the same purpose, making fourteen weeks." Dated, West Point, 9th Sept. 1873. John Ellison was brother to William and son of the first settler, Col. Thomas Ellison. The house is still in the possession of the Ellison heirs.

Next in order are the Clinton Papers, presented by James Clinton Bolton, Esq., and are numbered from 14 to 17, and letters B, C, D, E, E2, E3 and F. They are dated from 1762 to 1788.

Next will be seen the Sackett Papers, which were presented by Samuel B. Sackett, Esq., and are dated from 1775 to 1786. They are Nos. 19 to 38 inclusive.

The papers numbered from 38½ to 47½, exhibit first, the primal cause of the rebellion of the Colonies, and second, the action of the people in the several stages of the events preceding the adoption of the Declaration of Independence. They are all dated during the years 1774, '75 and '76.

Papers Nos. 48 to 50½ relate to the expedition against Canada in the Campaign of 1775.

The letters, &c., Nos. 51, 52, 53 and 54, relate to Burgoyne's Expedition, and his surrender to General Yates at Saratoga, which occurred in the Fall of 1777.

The papers, Nos. 55 to 65 are known as Fort Montgomery and Fort Constitution papers, and are all dated during 1776 and 1777.

Next in order are letters, &c., Nos. 66 to 97 inclusive, and are entirely from the Clinton Papers, presented by James C. Bolton, Esq., and relate to the obstructions in the Hudson River, and are dated from July 16, 1776 to Oct. 14, 1776.

Letters 98 and 99 relate to beacon lights and signal guns.

The papers of the series known as the Miller Papers, were presented by Thomas C. King, Esq., and relate to privateering, and are numbered from 100 to 109. The manuscripts which are Nos. 110 to 118, relate principally to conspiracies by persons disaffected to the cause of America, and empowering committees for detecting and defeating their purposes.

Letters numbering from 119 to 133 are quite valuable. Several are from Washington himself, and the others from his Generals, two of them from General Lafayette. The next lot of letters, numbering 134 to 153, are a miscellaneous collection. Among them will be found a note of Patrick Henry promising to pay Philip Ryan twelve pounds ten shillings.

The next papers 155 to 162 are quite important, and are known as the Andre and Smith Papers, and will bring to mind the treason of Arnold and the fate of Andre.

The next papers, 163, 164, and 165 are the Claudius Smith Papers. Claudius Smith was the leader of a band of Tories, who infested the Highlands during the Revolution.

The Colonel Isaac Nicoll Papers number from 166 to 172.

The papers numbered from 173 to 181 are order books and miscellaneous papers; these will be found very interesting.

The Denning Papers number 182 to 188. One of these is a letter from Washington to Denning, No. 186, which is dated Nov. 2d, 1780.

The next papers in order are known as The Encampment Papers, and relate principally to the distribution of supplies, and number from 190 to 208.

The next in order are Returns, Pay-rolls etc., and number from 208½ to 223½.

The papers numbering 224 to 228½ are certificates of service, etc.

The next come under the head of Miscellaneous Papers, and number from 229 to 253. Among them are specimens of New York, New Jersey and Continental money passes. A marriage license, dated May 11, 1762, (No. 239,) etc.

The next letters, numbering from 275 to 280, were written during the war of 1812.

The papers known as the Land Papers, are numbered from 297 to 312, and are deeds, patents and transfers of land grants; some of the deeds are dated as far back as 1639.

The next papers, numbering from 313 to 333, are mostly circulars and old newspapers; one paper, "The London Gazette," dated Sept. 1691.

The Newburgh Historical Society Papers, number from 350 to 368, and books and papers, including some old Dutch Bibles, the first General History of the Revolution ever written, etc., number from 400 to 429.

450 Portrait of General and Mrs. Washington.

451. . . " " Washington, steel plate. . . .

452. . . " " Uzal Knapp, the last member of Washington's Life Guard,

453. . . " " La Fayette.

454. . . " " General William G. Belknap.

455. Portrait of Gouverneur Morris.
456. .. " .. " Henry Clay.
457. .. " .. " Governor Clinton.
458. " " General James Clinton.
- 458½. " " Mrs. General James Clinton.
459. " " De Witt Clinton.
460. Portraits of the Presidents of the United States.
461. Portrait of Eli Hasbrouck.
462. Medallion of Enoch Carter.
463. Photograph: Past and Present of the United States.
464. " Washington's Headquarters at New Windsor.
465. " Medallions of Washington's Headquarters at different places.
466. View of Newburgh.
467. A Letter of Washington's, photographed.
468. Plan of the Siege of Yorktown.
469. A Map.
470. One pound note of the Bank of Waterford, Ireland.
471. Lithograph signatures to Declaration of Independence.
472. Portrait of Hon. Lewis Cass.
473. Portrait of Mrs. Hon. Jonathan Fisk.
474. Portrait of Washington, embroidered on silk in floss.
- 474½. Needlework of 1873.
475. Steel Engraving.
478. Sword of La Fayette.
- 479, 480. Two Swords.
481. Aaron Burr's Sabre.
- 482, 483. Two Swords.
484. Sword and Pistol.
- 485-489. Five Swords.
490. Basket Hilt Broadsword.
491. Hilt of a Hessian Sword.
- 496-519. Bayonets, Muskets, Pistols and Shot Guns.
- 520-532. Cannon Balls, Bomb Shells, Grape Shot, etc.
- 533-539. Powder Horns.
- 540-560. Collection of Indian Curiosities.

Miscellaneous Relics.

561. Martha Washington Watch. Purchased by subscription from heirs of the late Enoch Carter for this collection. The watch bears the name of its maker, "Barwie, London, No. 743." It was made to order for Mrs. Curtis (1758) before her marriage with Washington, and was worn by her for many years, including the period of her occupancy of this building with her husband. Its authenticity is unquestionable.
562. A Monumental Column composed of stones, etc,

563. A Razor.
564. A broken Pipe.
565. Key of the old Goshen Jail.
566. Relics found on Temple Hill, New Windsor.
567. Button.
568. Button—found on camp ground, New Windsor.
- 568½. Button of 3d Massachusetts Regiment.
569. Spanish Coin.
570. Copper Coin, 1730—dug up on Headquarters ground.
- 570½. A variety of coins, etc.
571. Shoe.
572. Knife—plowed up on the battle-field at Saratoga.
573. Hessian Camp-Kettle.
574. A French Imperial Eagle.
575. Charred Wheat.
576. Knife and Fork (combined)—formerly used by a Revolutionary soldier.
577. Wafer-box and Nest of Weights.
578. Surveying Chain.
579. Spur—worn by Maj. André at the time of his capture. From the Van Wart family of Westchester county.
580. Pocket-book.
581. Hessian Officer's Boot.
582. Surgical Instruments—belonged to Dr. Osborne, a surgeon of the Continental army.
583. Pioneer Axe. Found in the heart of a tree on Plum Point.
584. Axe. Found buried on Plum Point.
585. Canteen of Abraham Van Vlack.
586. Camp-canister of Capt. Campbell, an English officer.
587. Stone Images—found in front of the temple of Poestume, Italy.
588. Japanese Musical Instrument—made of reeds.
589. Impressions from an original Medal struck by order of Parliament, A. D. 1650, in honor of Oliver Cromwell's victory. Face—Portrait of Oliver Cromwell, with English army in the background. Reverse—English Parliament in session.
590. Drinking Horn-cup of the Revolution.
591. Mexican Saddle.
592. Spontoön, or half-spear.
593. Spontoön.
594. Spontoön—shaft broken.
595. Gun-lock. From American Camp at Harlem.
596. Chest-lock. Antique, and once useful.
597. Cannon-rammer. Taken at Saratoga, 1777.
598. Foot Stove.
599. Two Military Cap Plates.
600. Knife—used by Capt. Abm. Schenck in the Revolution.

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- 601. Spurs—found on the battle-field at Buena-Vista, Mexico.
 - 602. An old Hatchet that always told the truth.
 - 603. Seal of the State of New York, 1777.
 - 604. Seal of the State of New York, 1793.
 - 605. Seal of Princeton College, 1762.
 - 606. Flag of the Orange Hussars, a local Cavalry company organized in 1793.
 - 607. Remains of Guidon of 7th Independent Battery.
 - 608. Door of the "Famous Block-house, near Fort Lee, in Bergen Woods"
 - 609. Cannon—an iron 4-lb.
 - 610. Experimental Cannon—breech loading, with carriage.
 - 611. Frame of the first Umbrella made in the State of New Jersey.
 - 612. French Coffee Urn.
 - 613. Flags of 124th Regiment, N. Y. S. V.
 - 614. Bell of the Palatine Parish of Quassaick. "Amsterdam, 1716."
 - 615. Washington's Arm-Chair.
 - 616. Table and three Chairs.
-

Furniture.

- 617. Desk and Book-case.
 - 618. Large Show-case..
 - 619. Table and Stool.
 - 620. Sofa. Formerly belonged to the Clintons.
 - 621. Piano made in 1760.
 - 622. Looking-glass.
 - 623. Pair of Antique Andirons.
 - 624. Pair of Andirons.
 - 625. Pair of Andirons.
 - 626. Eight Chairs—antique pattern.
 - 627. Lafayette's Table.
 - 628. Lafayette's Tea-kettle.
 - 629. Fire Shovel. In use by the Hasbrouck family for many years, and never removed from the house. It stirred up the coals on this old hearth when Washington sat before the fire, and could tell old-fashioned tales of old times,
 - 630. Waffle Irons—for use in fire places.
 - 631. Pair of Box-stove Plates.
 - 632. Chair of the First Congress under the Constitution. Was in use by Congress in City Hall, New York, at the inauguration of Washington, April 30th, 1789.
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Souvenirs.

- 635. Lock of Washington's Hair. Fully authenticated. From the family of the late Judge Thompson of the Supreme Court of the United States.
- 636. Lock of La Fayette's Hair. Fully authenticated.

637. Piece of the Old Jersey Prison Ship—the “floating hell” of Wallabout Bay, as it was called by the prisoners confined therein by order of the English officers.
638. Piece of the British Ship Hussar—sunk in Hurl-Gate in 1778. The vessel contained gold to pay the British troops.
639. Piece of the old Sugar House, New York. The building was used as a prison by the British during the Revolution.
640. Piece of the old Provost Prison Park, New York, the most famous of the British Prisons.
641. Piece of Washington's Coffin.
642. Piece of a Dress worn by Mrs. Washington.
643. Limb of tree under which Burgoyne surrendered to Gen. Gates, Oct. 16, 1777.
644. Piece of Commodore Perry's Flag-ship, Lawrence.
645. Piece of Flag-staff of National Palace, Mexico.
646. Piece of the Hearth-stone of Capt. Miles Standish's residence.
648. Piece of the Charter Oak, Hartford, Conn.
649. Mortar—from the top of the Cathedral of Notre Dame, Antwerp, Bel.
650. Santa Anna's Sash. Taken at Tehuacan.
651. Lady's Sack of 1614.
652. Lady's Dress of the prevailing fashion of the Revolutionary period—worn by Mrs. Christopher Tappen.
653. Lady's Waistcoat of 1827.
654. Lady's Shoe and Over Shoe of 1670.
655. Ladies' Shoes and Slippers of the Revolutionary period.
656. Velvet Vest of the Revolution. Worn by Gilbert Livingston while a member of the Legislature, 1777-78.
657. Buckskin Breeches—worn as above.
658. Beaver-cloth Breeches of the Revolution.
- 658½. Knee and Shoe Buckles of the Revolution—belonged to Samuel Sackett.
659. Wooden Shoes and Shoes with wooden soles.
660. Homespun Linen Rifle-jacket—the uniform of Morgan's Riflemen—worn by Capt. Abraham Duryea.
661. Knapsack of Capt. David Uhl, and worn by him when he joined the army at Harlem.
- 661½. Knapsack worn at Chapultapec, Mexico.
662. Sole of Shoe of American Giant—14½ inches, size 18s.
663. Sandwich Island Native's Fish-pouch.
664. Cap worn by executioners of capital offenders.
665. Continental Hat. Worn by the late Robert Waugh from 1760 to 1816.
666. Blanket—Indian goods—part of the supplies sent out by England to her Indian allies during the Revolution.
667. Coat—worn by the late Col. James Duncan in all his battles in Mexico.
668. Hat—worn by Col. Duncan (as above).
669. Spatter-Dashers—worn by Col. Duncan (as above).

670. Epaulette of Lieutenant Robert Burnet, an officer of the army of the Revolution—worn in 1782-83.
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Minerals.

675. Minerals. Deposited by the Newburgh Historical Society.
676. Specimens of Lead Ore.
677. Stone resembling human foot.
678. Rib of Whale.
679. Skeleton Head—dug up on Plum Point.
680. Skeleton Head—as above.
681. Skeleton of Japan goat's head.
-

Obstruction Relics.

690. Head of one of the Spears of the *Chevaux-de-frise* placed in Hudson's river, near Palopel's island, in 1777, to prevent the passage of the English fleet.
691. Link of Fort Montgomery Chain.
692. A portion of Boom and Chains.
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Trophies from the State Arsenal.

700. One Trophy Cimeter—blade marked with peculiar Emblems—relic of the Revolution.
701. Two Trophy Sabres—from Lundy's Lane—War of 1812.
702. Six Cavalry Sabres—War of 1812.
703. Four Cutlasses—War of 1812.
704. Six Broadwords—War of 1812.
705. Twenty French Muskets—part of the number obtained in France by Lafayette, and with which the Corps which he commanded in 1780 was armed.
706. Twenty-six English Muskets. Taken from the Hessians at Trenton, by Washington, Dec. 26, 1776.
707. Twelve English Pistols. Taken at Trenton, as above.
708. Two Ellis Rifles—for four charges—sliding lock.
709. One of Hall's Rifles—loading at breech.
710. Four Stock Lock Muskets.
711. A number of Cannon Balls.
Two Tube Canisters.
Hand Granade, used at Saratoga.
712. Two Pole-axes or Boarding-axes—taken from the English,
713. Two Cartridge-boxes used in war of Revolution.

714. Cartridge-box—taken from the body of a dead soldier at Plattsburgh. The bullet hole will be observed.
715. Six Bayonet-scabbards and Belts of the Revolution ; and scabbards and Belts of 1812.
716. Six State Canteens—war of 1812.
717. A number of S. N. Y. Knapsacks—1812.
718. A number of S. N. Y. Cartridge-boxes—1812.
719. Four Knapsacks of the Revolution.
720. Two State Standards. In service and riddled with balls in the battle of Plattsburgh, 1814.
721. One 32-lb. Iron Cannon—part of the armament of Fort Ticonderoga—was mounted when received on a Lake Erie (Perry) Ship-gun Carriage.
722. One 9-lb. Iron Cannon and Carriage—originally part of the armament of Fort Ticonderoga—captured by the English on St Clair's retreat—re-captured by Gates at Saratoga, 1777.
723. Two 9-lb. Guns—French bronze—Revolutionary relics.
724. Two 3-lb. Field Guns—Francisco Bianco, 1793—captured in war with Mexico, 1846, by New York Volunteers.
725. Two Cannon Sponge-boxes.

Trophy Guns from Watervliet Arsenal.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

726. Eight 6-lb. Guns—French bronze—Revolutionary.
727. One 9-lb. Gun—French bronze—Revolutionary.
728. One 12-lb. Gun—French bronze—Revolutionary.
729. One 12-lb. Siege Gun—English bronze—captured from the English at Yorktown, Oct. 19, 1781.
730. One 12-lb. Siege Gun—English Bronze—captured at Yorktown, as above.
731. One 8-inch Howitzer—English bronze—captured by General Wayne at Stony Point, July, 15, 1779.
732. One 8-inch Howitzer—English bronze.
733. One 6-lb. Gun—English bronze.
734. One 24-lb. Howitzer—English bronze.
735. One 24-lb. Howitzer—English bronze.
736. One 24-lb. Mortar—English bronze—captured by Gen'l. Wayne at Stony Point, July, 15, 1779.
737. One 8-inch Howitzer—English bronze—captured at Yorktown, Oct. 19, 1781.
738. One 8-inch Howitzer—English bronze.
739. Four 6-lb. Guns—bronze—Confederate.
740. Six 12-lb. Guns—bronze—Confederate.

WASHINGTON'S FAREWELL ADDRESS.

HEAD-QUARTERS, *Nov. 2, 1783.*

The United States in Congress assembled, after giving the most honorable testimony to the merits of the federal armies, and presenting them with the thanks of their country for their long, eminent and faithful services, having thought proper, by their proclamation bearing date the 18th day of October last, to discharge such part of the troops as were engaged for the war, and to permit the officers on furlough to retire from the service from and after to-morrow, which proclamation having been communicated in the public papers for the information and government of all concerned—it only remaining for the Commander-in-Chief to address himself once more, and that for the last time, to the armies of the United States (however widely dispersed the individuals who compose them may be) and to bid them an affectionate—a long farewell.

But before the Commander-in-Chief takes his final leave of those he holds most dear, he wishes to indulge himself a few moments in calling to mind a slight review of the past—he will then take the liberty of exploring with his military friends their future prospects, of advising the general line of conduct which in his opinion ought to be pursued—and he will conclude the address by expressing the obligations he feels himself under for the spirited and able assistance he has experienced from them in the performance of an arduous office.

A contemplation of the complete attainment (at a period earlier than could have been expected) of the object for which we contended, against so formidable a power, cannot but inspire us with astonishment and gratitude. The disadvantageous circumstances on our part, under which the war was undertaken, can never be forgotten. The singular interpositions of providence in our feeble condition, were such as could scarcely escape the attention of the most unobserving—while the unparalleled perseverance of the armies of the United States, through almost every possible suffering and discouragement, for the space of eight long years, was little short of a standing miracle.

It is not the meaning, nor within the compass of this address to detail the hardships peculiarly incident to our services, or to describe the distresses which in several instances have resulted from the extremes of hunger and nakedness combined with the rigors of an inclement season. Nor is it necessary to dwell on the dark side of our past affairs.

Every American officer and soldier must now console himself for any unpleasant circumstances which may have occurred, by a recollection of the uncommon scenes in which he has been called to act no inglorious part, and the astonishing events of which he has been a witness.

Events, which have seldom, if ever before, taken place on the stage of human action, nor can they probably ever happen again. For who has before seen a disciplined army formed at once from such raw materials? Who that was not a witness could imagine that the most violent of local prejudices would cease so soon, and that men who came from the different parts of the continent, strongly disposed by the habits of education to despise and quarrel with each other, would instantly become but one band of patriotic brothers? Or who that was not on the spot can trace the steps by which such a wonderful revolution has been effected, and such a glorious period put to our warlike toils?

It is universally acknowledged that the enlarged prospect of happiness opened by the confirmation of our independence and sovereignty, almost exceeds the power of description. And shall not the brave men who have contributed so essentially to these inestimable acquisitions, returning from the field of war to the field of agriculture, participate in all the blessings which have been obtained? In such a Republic who will exclude them from the rights of citizens, and the fruits of their labors? In such a country, so happily circumstanced, the pursuits of commerce and the cultivation of the soil will unfold to industry the certain road to competence.

To those hardy soldiers who are actuated by the spirit of adventure, the fisheries will afford ample and profitable employments, and the extensive and fertile regions of the West will yield a most happy asylum to those, who fond of domestic enjoyment are seeking for personal independence. Nor is it possible to conceive that any one of the United States will prefer a national bankruptcy and a dissolution of the union to a compliance with requisitions of Congress and the payment of its just debts. So that the officers and soldiers may expect considerable assistance in recommencing their civil occupations from the sums due to them from the public, which must, and will most inevitably be paid.

In order to effect this desirable purpose, and remove the prejudices which may have taken possession of the minds of any of the good people of this State, it is earnestly recommended to all the troops, that with strong attachment to the union they should carry with them into civil society, the most conciliating dispositions, and that they should prove themselves not less virtuous and useful as citizens, than they have been virtuous as soldiers. What though there should be some envious individuals who are unwilling to pay the debt the public has contracted, or to yield the tribute due to merit, yet, let such unworthy treatment produce no invectives, or any instance of intemperate conduct. Let it be remembered, that the unbiased voice of the free citizens of the United States has promised the just reward, and given the merited applause. Let it be known and remembered that the reputation of the federal armies is established beyond the reach of malevolence. And let a consciousness of their achievements and fame still incite the men who composed them to honorable actions, under the persuasions that the private virtues of economy, prudence and industry, will not be less amiable in civil life, than the more splendid

qualities of valor, perseverance and enterprise were in the field. Every one may rest assured that much, very much of the future happiness of the officers and men will depend upon the wise and manly conduct which shall be adopted by them, when they are mingled with the great body of the community. And although the General has so frequently given it as his opinion, in the most public and explicit manner, that unless the principles of the federal government are properly supported and the powers of the union increased, the honor, dignity, and justice of the nation will be lost forever; yet he cannot help repeating on this occasion so interesting a sentiment, and leaving it as his last injunction to every officer and every soldier who may view the subject in the same serious point of light, to add his best endeavors to those of his worthy fellow citizens towards effecting these great and valuable purposes, on which our very existence as a nation so materially depends.

The Commander-in-Chief conceives little is now wanting to enable the soldier to exchange the military character into that of a citizen, but that steady, decent tenor of behavior, which has generally distinguished not only the army under his immediate command, but the different detachments and separate armies through the course of the war. From their good sense and prudence, he anticipates the happiest consequences; and while he congratulates them on the glorious occasion which renders their services in the field no longer necessary, he wishes to express the strong obligations he feels himself under for the assistance he has received from every class—and in every instance. He presents his thanks in the most serious and affectionate manner, to the general officers, as well for their counsels on many interesting occasions, as for their ardor in promoting the success of the plans he had adopted. To the commandants of regiments and corps, and to the others, for their great zeal and attention in carrying his orders promptly into execution—to the staff for their alacrity and exactness in performing the duties of their several departments. And to the non-commissioned officers and private soldiers, for their extraordinary patience and suffering, as well as their invincible fortitude in action. To the various branches of the army, the General takes this last and solemn opportunity of professing his inviolable attachment and friendship. He wishes more than bare professions were in his power; that he was really able to be useful to them all in future life; he flatters himself, however, they will do him the justice to believe, that whatever could with propriety be attempted by him, has been done. And being now to conclude these his last public orders, to take his ultimate leave in a short time of the military character, and to bid a final adieu to the armies he has so long had the honor to command—he can only again offer in their behalf, his recommendations to their grateful country, and his prayers to the God of armies.

May ample justice be done them here; and may the choicest of Heaven's favors, both here and hereafter, attend those, who under the divine auspices, have secured innumerable blessings for others. With these wishes, and this benediction, the Commander-in-Chief is about to retire from service—the curtain of separation will soon be drawn—and the military scene to him will be closed forever.

Anonymous Letter, Written at Newburgh.

To the Officers of the Army:

SATURDAY, *March 8th, 1783.*

GENTLEMEN :—A fellow-soldier, whose interest and affection bind him strongly to you—whose past sufferings have been as great, and whose future fortunes may be as desperate as yours—would beg leave to address you. Age has its claims,—and rank is not without its pretensions to advise ; but, though unsupported by both, he flatters himself, that the plain language of sincerity and experience, will neither be unheeded nor unregarded. Like many of you, he loved private life, and left it with regret. He left it, determined to retire from the field with the necessity that called him to it, and not till then,—not till the enemies of his country, the slaves of power, and the hirelings of injustice, were compelled to abandon their schemes and acknowledge America as terrible in arms as she had been humble in remonstrance. With this object in view, he has felt the cold hand of poverty without a murmur, and has seen the insolence of wealth without a sigh. But too much under the direction of his wishes, and sometimes weak enough to mistake desire for opinion, he had till lately, very lately, believed in the justice of his country. He hoped that as the clouds of adversity scattered, and the sunshine of peace and better fortune broke in upon us—that gratitude would blaze forth upon those hands which had upheld her in the darkest stages of her passage from impending servitude to acknowledged independence.

But faith has its limits, as well as temper—and there are points beyond which neither can be stretched, without sinking into cowardice, or plunging into credulity. This, my friends, I conceive, to be your situation—hurried to the very verge of both, another step would ruin you forever. To be tame and unprovoked while injuries press upon you is more than *weakness*. But to look up for kinder usage without one manly effort of your own—would fix your character and show the world how richly you deserve the chains you broke.

To guard against this evil, let us take a view of the ground on which we now stand ; and from thence carry our thoughts forward for a moment, into the unexplored field of expedient. After a pursuit of seven long years, the object for which we set out is at length brought within our reach. Yes, my friends, that suffering courage of yours was active once. It has conducted the United States of America through a doubtful and bloody war—it has placed her in the chair of independence, and peace returns again—to bless—whom ? A country willing to redress your wrongs—cherish your worth—and reward your services ? A country—courting your return to private life, with tears of gratitude and smiles of admiration, longing to divide with you that independency which your gallantry has given, and those riches which your wounds

have preserved? Is this the case—or is it rather a country that tramples upon your rights, disdains your cries and insults your distress? Have you not more than once suggested your wishes and made known your wants to Congress (wants and wishes which policy and justice should have anticipated rather than evaded), and have you not lately, in the meek language of an entreating memorial, begged from justice what you could no longer expect from their favor? How have you been answered? Let the letter which you are called to consider to-morrow, make the reply.

If this, then, be your treatment while the swords you wear are necessary for the defence of America, what have you to expect from peace, when your voice shall sink and your strength dissipate by division? When those very swords, the instruments and companions of your glory, shall be taken from your sides, and no remaining mark of military distinction left but your wants, infirmities and scars! Can you, then, consent to be the only sufferers by this resolution, and, retiring from the field, grow old in poverty, wretchedness and contempt? Can you consent to wade through the vile mire of dependency, and owe the miserable remnant of that life to charity which has hitherto been spent in honor? If you can, go, and carry with you the jest of tories, and the scorn of whigs—the ridicule, and what is worse, the pity of the world; go, starve, and be forgotten. But, if your spirit should recoil at this—if you have sense enough to discover, and spirit sufficient to oppose tyranny, under whatever garb it may assume, whether it be the plain coat of republicanism or the splendid robes of royalty; if you have not yet learned to discriminate between a people and a cause—between men and principles—awake—attend to your situation, and redress yourselves. If the present moment be lost, every future effort is in vain. Your *threats* then will be as empty as your *entreaties* now. I would advise you, therefore, to come to some final opinion of what you can bear and what you will suffer. If your determination be in any proportion to your wrongs, carry your appeal from the *justice* to the *fears* of government; change the milk and water style of your last memorial; assume a bolder tone, decent but lively, spirited and determined, and *suspect* the man who will advise to more moderation and longer forbearance.

Let two or three men, who can feel as well as write, be appointed to draw up your last remonstrance (for I would no longer give it the suing, soft, unsuccessful epithet of memorial). Let it represent, in language that will neither dishonor you by its rudeness nor betray you by its fears, what has been promised by Congress and what has been performed: how long and how patiently you have suffered; how little you have asked, and how much of that little has been denied. Tell them that though you were the first and would wish to be the last to encounter danger—that though *despair* itself can never drive you into dishonor, it may drive you from the field—that the wound, often irritated and never healed, may at length become incurable; and that the slightest indignity from Congress now may operate like the grave, and part you forever; that in any political event the army has its alternative. If peace, that nothing shall separate you from your arms but *death*; if war, that, courting the aus-

pices and inviting the direction of your illustrious leader, you will retire to some yet unsettled country ; smile in your turn, and “mock when their fear cometh on.” But let it represent also that, should they comply with the request of your late memorial, it would make you more happy, and them more respectable ; that while the war should continue you would follow their standard in the field ; and that when it came to end you would withdraw into the shade of private life, and give the world another subject of wonder and applause—an army victorious over its enemies, victorious over itself.

I am, &c.,

Address by Washington delivered at the Temple, in New Windsor.

GENTLEMEN : By an anonymous summons an attempt has been made to convene you together. How inconsistent with the rules of propriety, how unmilitary and how subversive of all order and discipline, let the good sense of the army decide.

In the moment of this summons another anonymous production was sent into circulation, addressed more to the feelings and passions than the judgment of the army. The author of the piece is entitled to much credit for the goodness of his pen ; and I could wish he had as much credit for the rectitude of his heart ; for, as men see through different optics, and are induced by the reflecting faculties of the mind, to use different means to attain the same end, the author of the address should have had more charity than to mark for suspicion the man who should recommend moderation and longer forbearance ; or in other words, who should not think as he thinks, or act as he advises. But he had another plan in view, in which candor and liberality of sentiment, regard to justice and love of country, have no part ; and he was right to insinuate the darkest suspicion to effect the blackest design. That the address was drawn with great art, and is designed to answer the most insidious purposes ; that it is calculated to impress the mind with an idea of premeditated injustice in the sovereign power of the United States, and rouse all those resentments which must unavoidably flow from such a belief ; that the secret mover of this scheme, whoever he may be, intended to take advantage of the passions, while they were warmed by the recollections of past distresses, without giving time for cool, deliberate thinking, and that composure of mind which is so necessary to give dignity and stability to measures, is rendered too obvious by the mode of conducting the business, to need other proof than a reference to the proceedings.

Thus much, gentlemen, I have thought it incumbent on me to observe to you, to show upon what principles I opposed the irregular and hasty meeting which was proposed to have been held on Tuesday last, and not because I wanted a disposition to give you every opportunity, consistent with your own

honor, and the dignity of the army, to make known your grievances. If my conduct heretofore has not evinced to you, that I have been a faithful friend to the army, my declaration of it at this time would be equally unavailing and improper. But as I was among the first who embarked in the cause of our common country ; as I have never left your side one moment, but when called from you on public duty ; as I have been the constant companion and witness of your distresses, and not among the last to feel and acknowledge your merits ; as I have ever considered my own military reputation as inseparably connected with that of the army ; as my heart has ever expanded with joy when I have heard its praises, and my indignation has arisen when the mouth of detraction has been opened against it ; it can scarcely be supposed at this last stage of the war, that I am indifferent to its interests. But how are they to be promoted ? The way is plain, says the anonymous addresser ! If war continues, remove into the unsettled country ; there establish yourselves, and leave an ungrateful country to defend itself ! But who are they to defend ? Our wives, our children, our farms and other property which we leave behind us ? or in this state of hostile separation, are we to take the two first, (the latter cannot be removed) to perish in a wilderness, with hunger, cold, and nakedness ?

“ If peace takes place, never sheathe your swords,” says he, “ until you have obtained full and ample justice.” This dreadful alternative of either deserting our country in the extremest hour of her distress, or turning our arms against it, which is the apparent object, unless Congress can be compelled into instant compliance, has something so shocking in it, that humanity revolts at the idea. My God ! what can this writer have in view, by recommending such measures ? Can he be a friend to the army ? Can he be a friend to this country ? rather is he not an insidious foe ; some emissary, perhaps, from New York, plotting the ruin of both, by sowing the seeds of discord and separation between the civil and military powers of the continent ? And what a compliment does he pay to our understandings, when he recommends measures, in either alternative, impracticable in their nature ? But here gentlemen I will drop the curtain, because it would be as imprudent in me to assign my reasons for this opinion, as it would be insulting to your conception to suppose you stood in need of them. A moment’s reflection will convince every dispassionate mind of the physical impossibility of carrying either proposal into execution. There might, gentlemen, be an impropriety in my taking notice, in this address to you, of an anonymous production ; but the manner in which that performance has been introduced to the army ; the effect it was intended to have, together with some circumstances, will amply justify my observation on the tendency of that writing.

With respect to the advice given by the author, to suspect the man who shall recommend moderate measures and longer forbearance, I spurn it, as every man who regards that liberty and reverses that justice for which we contend, undoubtedly must ; for, if men are to be precluded from offering their sentiments on a matter which may involve the most serious and alarming conse-

quences that can invite the consideration of mankind, reason is of no use to us. The freedom of speech may be taken away, and dumb and silent we may be led, like sheep to the slaughter. I cannot in justice to my own belief, and what I have great reason to conceive is the intention of Congress, conclude this address, without giving it as my decided opinion, that that honorable body entertain exalted sentiments of the services of the army, and from a full conviction of its merits and sufferings, will do it complete justice. That their endeavors to discover and establish funds for this purpose have been unwearied and will not cease until they have succeeded, I have not a doubt.

But like all other large bodies, where there is a variety of different interests to reconcile, their determinations are slow. Why then should we distrust them? and in consequence of that distrust, adopt measures which may cast a shade over that glory which has been so justly acquired, and tarnish the reputation of an army which is celebrated through all Europe for its fortitude and patriotism? And for what is this done? to bring the object we seek nearer? No; most certainly in my opinion, it will cast it at a greater distance. For myself, (and I take no merit in giving the assurance, being induced to it from principles of gratitude, veracity, and justice, and a grateful sense of the confidence you have ever placed in me,) a recollection of the cheerful assistance and prompt obedience I have experienced from you, under every vicissitude of fortune, and the sincere affection I feel for an army I have so long had the honor to command, will oblige me to declare in this public and solemn manner, that in the attainment of complete justice for all your toils and dangers, and in the gratification of every wish, so far as may be done consistently with the great duty I owe my country, and those powers we are bound to respect, you may freely command my services to the utmost extent of my abilities.

While I give you these assurances, and pledge myself in the most unequivocal manner, to exert whatever abilities I am possessed of in your favor, let me entreat you, gentlemen, on your part not to take any measures, which viewed in the calm light of reason, will lessen the dignity, and sully the glory you have hitherto maintained: let me request you to rely on the plighted faith of your country, and place a full confidence in the purity of the intentions of Congress; that, previous to your dissolution as an army, they will cause all your accounts to be fairly liquidated as directed in the resolutions which were published to you two days ago; and that they will adopt the most effectual measures in their power to render ample justice to you for your faithful and meritorious services. And let me conjure you in the name our common country, as you value your own sacred honor; as you respect the rights of humanity; and as you regard the military and national character of America; to express your utmost horror and detestation of the man, who wishes, under any specious pretences, to overturn the liberties of our country; and who wickedly attempts to open the flood gates of civil discord, and deluge our rising empire in blood.

By thus determining, and thus acting, you will pursue the plain and direct

road to the attainment of your wishes ; you will defeat the insidious designs of our enemies, who are compelled to resort from open force to secret artifice. You will give one more distinguished proof of unexampled patriotism and patient virtue, rising superior to the pressure of the most complicated sufferings ; and you will, by the dignity of your conduct, afford occasion for posterity to say, when speaking of the glorious example you have exhibited to mankind : “ Had this day been wanting the world had never seen the last stage of perfection to which human nature is capable of attaining.”

PROCEEDINGS OF MEETING.

At the conclusion of the reading of the address, on motion of General Putnam, a committee consisting of General Knox, Colonel Brooks, and Captain Howard, was appointed to prepare resolutions on the business before them, and to report in half an hour. The report of the committee being brought in and fully considered, the following resolutions were passed :

Resolved, unanimously, that at the commencement of the present war, the officers of the American army engaged in the service of their country from the purest love and attachment to the rights and liberties of human nature ; which motives still exist in the highest degree ; and that no circumstances of distress or danger shall induce a conduct that may tend to sully the reputation and glory which they have acquired, at the price of their blood, and eight years' faithful services.

Resolved unanimously, that the army continue to have an unshaken confidence in the justice of congress and their country, and are fully convinced that the representatives of America will not disband or disperse the army until their accounts are liquidated, the balances accurately ascertained, and adequate funds established for payment ; and in this arrangement, the officers expect that the half pay, or a commutation for it, should be efficaciously comprehended.

Resolved unanimously, that his excellency, the commander-in-chief, be requested to write to his excellency, the president of congress, earnestly entreating the most speedy decision of that honorable body upon the subject of our late address, which was forwarded by a committee of the army, some of whom are waiting upon congress for the result. In the alternative of peace or war, this event would be highly satisfactory, and would produce immediate tranquillity in the minds of the army, and prevent any further machinations of designing men, to sow discord between the civil and military powers of the United States.

On motion, resolved unanimously, that the Officers of the American army view with abhorrence and reject with disdain, the infamous propositions contained in a late anonymous address to the officers of the army, and resent with indignation the secret attempts of some unknown persons to collect the officers together, in a manner totally subversive of all discipline and good order.

Resolved unanimously, that the thanks of the officers of the army be given to the committee who presented to congress the late address of the army, for the wisdom and prudence with which they have conducted that business ; and that a copy of the proceedings of this day be transmitted by the President to Major-General M'Dougal ; and that he be requested to continue his solicitations at congress, until the objects of his mission are accomplished."

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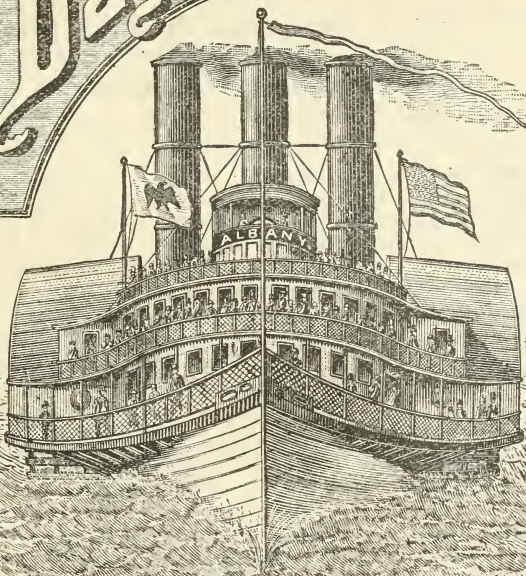


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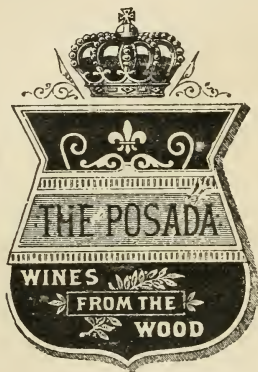
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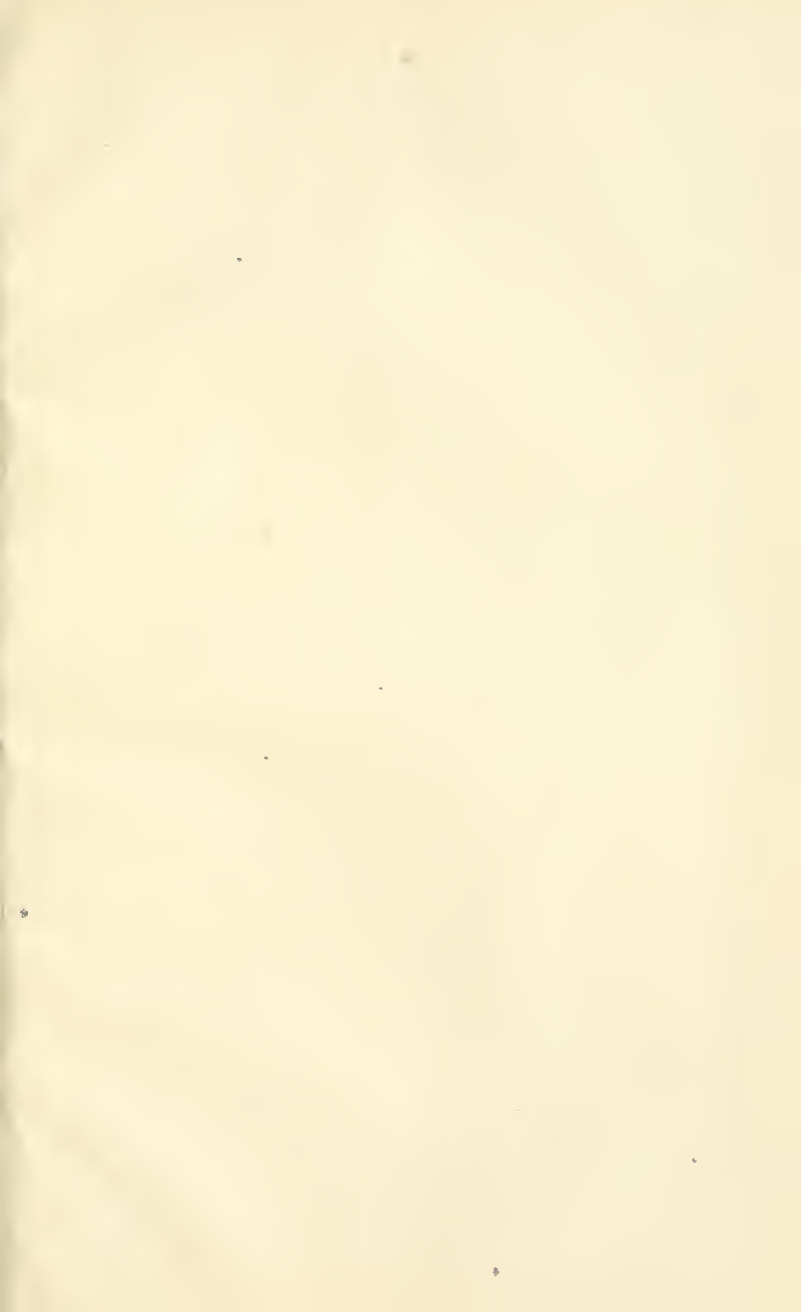
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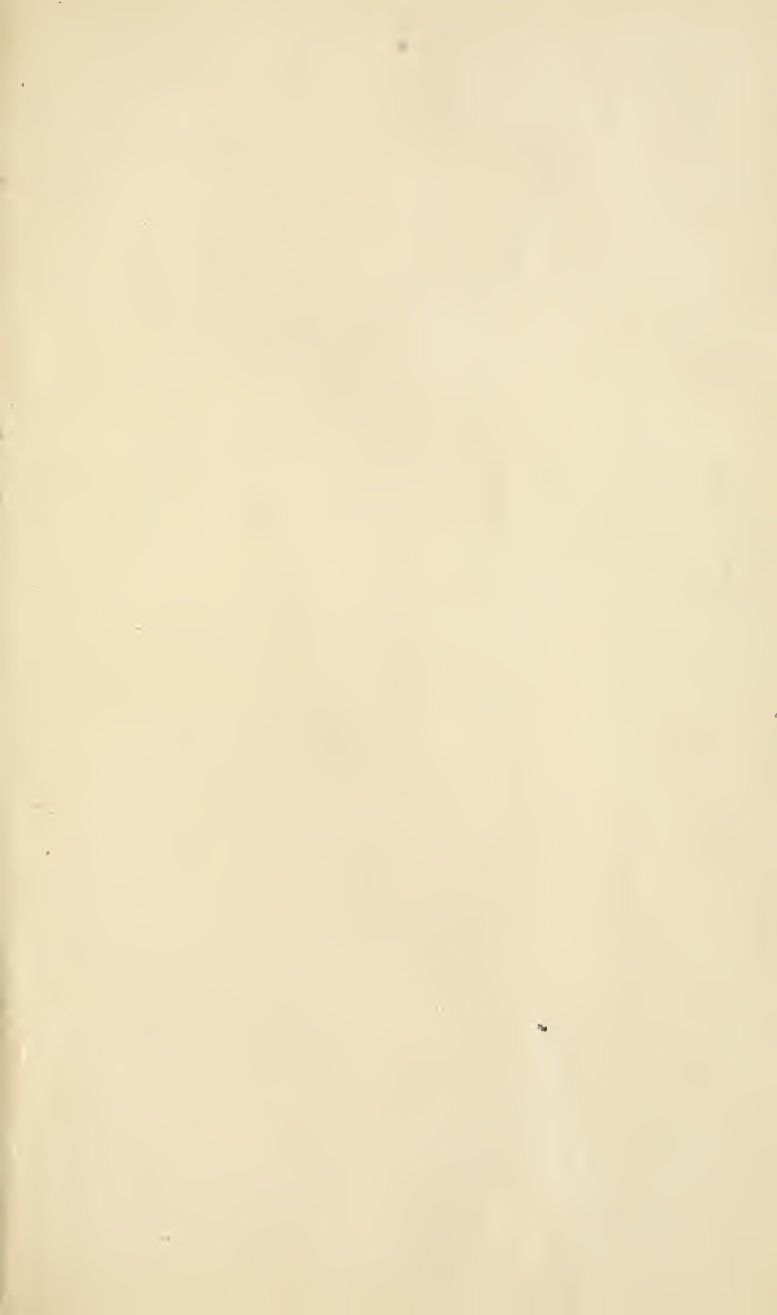
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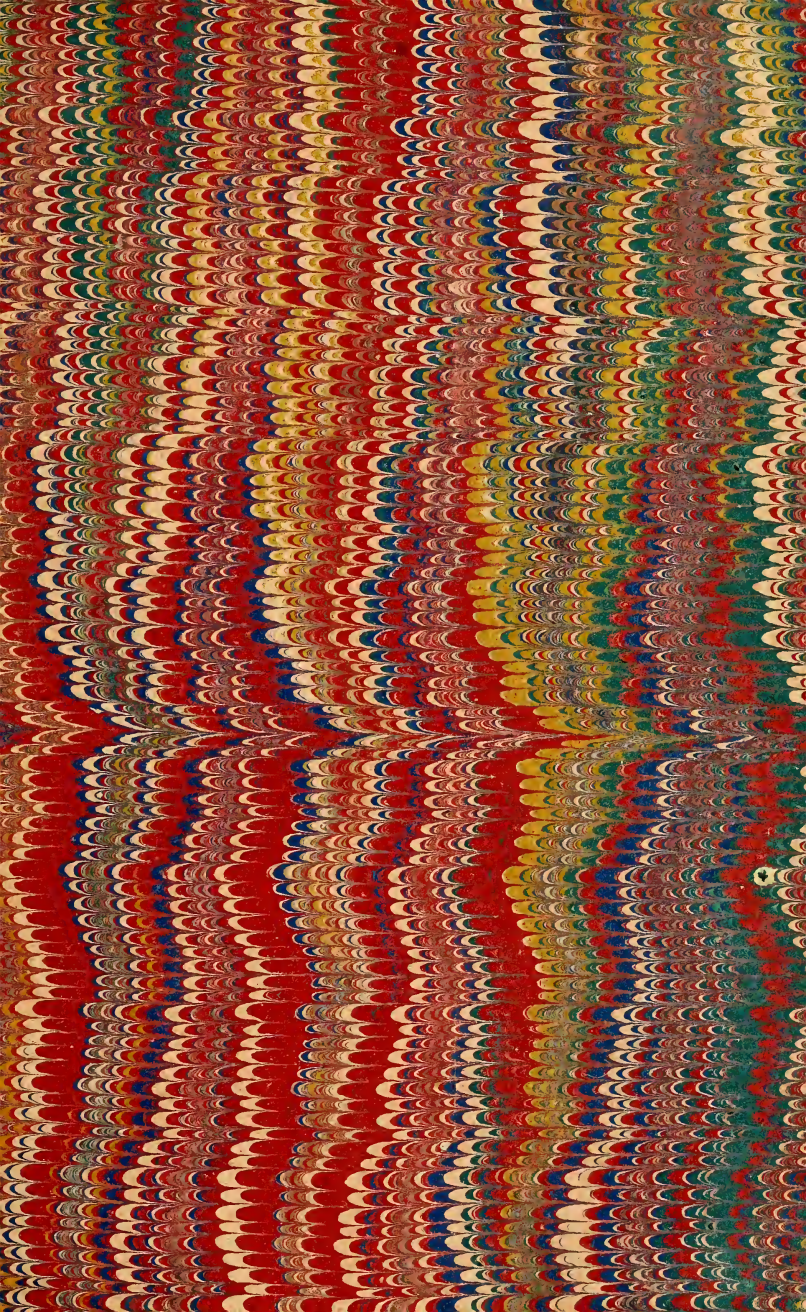
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